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BOHN IN KENTUCKY

FINDS SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY IN A GRATIFYING CONDITION

THERE.

Its Unity and Class-Consciousness Affords Striking Contrast To S. P. Dissensions and Conflict of Tactics-Trades-Unionism, the Race Ouestion, and the Recent Political Upbeaval.

Marion, Ind. Dec. 3-Gratifying indeed, is the condition of our party in Kentucky. A State so largely agricultural can hardly be expected to ring with the blows of the class struggle. It contains only three industrial cities of any considerable size. These are Louisville (200,000); the urban group of Newport, Covington, etc., (80,000) and Paducal

In Louisville, although the Socialist Labor Party polled a few less votes than the Debs' Party this year, our orcontraction is much the stronger of the two. In striking contrast to the fine spirit of unity which marks the activities of our Section, the "Socialist" party local is sundered into two factions, which despite the repeated attempts of the "Socialist" State Committee, cannot be brought together. A third group organited an independent "Propaganda Club" during the heat of the campaign. But this is said to have broken up. Elements which could not agree while the enthusisem of the campaign acted as a partial bond of union, will hardly be found in each other's embrace during those fret-ful days of stomach troubles and diverce which are already upon the Deba' fami-

The heart of the hair-plucking contest among the "Socialists" at Louisville is the Trades Union Question. A recalcitrant member refused to knuckle under the fakirs. "Throw him out of the party", shouted a few who never worried Kelly voted for a franchise sical at Marion, Ind., and then got one himself: but who trembled in their boots lest trades unionists cut the ticket. And then there were others who saw the matter in a different light, even claiming that a man might continuously oppose capitalist "labor unions" and still be a Socialist. Of course each faction claims to be the Local and ignores the others. Result—one of their best members somes to the Socialist Labor Party and after declaring his intention to join, hastens back to his late comrades with a bundle of "The Difference" for each faction. Others are on the point of following.
Now, ye Socialist Labor Party veter

ans everywhere, from New York City to se does it make to you and me that received more votes in Louisville than Corregan! If you have had a sinking feeling in the stomach, feel ashamed of it all by yourself and get out and hustle. Verily, verily, to "Gain the whole world and lose your own soul" whole world and lose your own soul" crats will do. I stuck to them this Fall, in asking that the workers be educated has to it with the new version—what but it was might hard to do it. I be- but when it comes to \$12 a month pensillion votes and quail before the outats of the enemy by compromising

In Newport and Covington, where Section Cincinnati did yeoman service during the recent campaign, our vote was reased, if my memory serves me rightby from about 50 to over 270. And this u the face of the fact that the two towns are the "Socialist" party strong-hold in Kentucky, and the seat of their State Committee. The outlook for a g Section there is promising and es of the party will be fastened Section Cincinnati, which must

But of all points this side of Pealy's Caliphate, Paducah incited most rest. Situated in the extreme western portion of the State, this city h entirely American and largely "Southdistrict situated in the single of the great ers, as hot-bed of secession de the Civil War. Paducah has just give a fine vote for Corregan. I believe that the figure is 65 to 34 for Date. "How ut the race issue among our South rades?" thought I, as the train ed along the south side of the beauti-The next day at moon, I ted one of the Paducah shops, where comrades have been doing effective rk. As I looked into the eager, inligent faces of those young men, the on of the South would be There with the goods" in the great days answered. Capitalism is that belated section so

rapidly that one must think fast to keep up.
The first comrade I met was tall and

spare, while his bearing and conversation suggested at once "He is of the old regime." Later I learned that he had served just three years and four months in the Confederate Army. In young manhood he was a fighter for chattel slavery and states' autonomy, and in old age the onrushing times have made him a staunch member of the Socialist Labor Party. No other period of the world's history in any country can furnish a parallel to this. A single genera-

society. No one ever doubted that, both physically and mentally, the Southerner is a fine fighter. Make him a wage-slave and he is as ready for Socialist doctrines as any man in the world. And the burbear of the "race issue", that problem which our editors and other professional saviors of society have so often said is to be predominated during the coming generation! It does not seem to interfere in the least with the agitation conducted by our Southern comrades.

tion witnesses four distinct systems of

No one can deny, of course, that as the political fight along class lines becomes more general, the fact of the deep rift, physical and psychical, in Southern society, will seriously hamper our work. But with the supreme fact of the Socialist movement the hack-writers on the much worn "race question" have not reckoned. Socialism comes into the life of our class everywhere and raises them out of the narrow grooves of social thought and action cut for them by the peculiar interests and prejudices of the class in power. -The ex-Confederate soldier, on becoming a class conscious Socialist, makes a world idea the guiding principle of his life. He is exalted to world citizenship. Organized by the Socialist Labor Party, the white workers of the South will scorn the masters' claim that both robber and robbed belong to the "dominant race". The catdrowned by the thunders of the Social

At Paducah the "Socialist" party has no organization and conducts no agitution. The few "Appeal To Reason" cialists" appear to be just as kindly dis-posed toward the Socialist Labor Party as toward the "Socialist" party. Judging from the work done by Section Paducal and the fine results obtained the Deba party will never get a foothold there. In Comrade Scopes the party has a speaker of the first order, and vigorous out-door agitation has brought large numbers of the working class in touch with the Socialist Labor Party,

From conversations with Democrats in Kentucy it is evident to me that the time is at hand in that State for something extremely radical. The following statement made to me by an eld-fashoned inn-keeper in a small country town is typical of the thinking being done by "dyed in the wool" Democrats of the ante-deluvian period:

"I don't just know what the Der crats will do. I stuck to them this Fall, We need one."

"What kind of a party would you favor!"

"I don't exactly know, but not one

by the rich." On another occasion, while I was ent ing my proletarian lunch in a Paducah trant, a countryman came in, got down licaide me and started the convers

ation with "What is your business!" "I am devoting my time," I observed "to speaking the doctrine of revolutionary Socialism."

A photograph of the man at this moment should accompany this narrative, but I was not armed with a camera He looked me over in a confused way, and I, meanwhile, hasteped to tell him just what I meant. .

"There are lots of people out ou vay who are thinking that way," he answered. "Can't you come out and speak to us! We will furnish you a hall ree and & good crowd." But to give him a little of our literature was the

Radical, indeed, must be that great tidal wave of "reform" to catch the vote even of rural America. But the Watson-Bryan-Hearst-Johnson-Lawson Co. may be depended upon to furnish variety in form and color sufficient unto their purposes in 1908. The South and West evidently, will require a platform about as radical as Victor Berger's marvelous production in Wisconsin. And then we shall know, at last, who are Socialists and who were "voting for Debs".

Marion, Ind. Dec. 3.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

MORE DISHONOR FOR SOCIALISM. THANKS TO "BORING FROM

WITHIN."

Even the Pure and Simplers Ridicule Berger's Idea of Pensions-Militia Resolution Exposes Bogus Socialits Contradictions-What do the Western "Socialists" Think of La Follette's Aid Now?-Gempers and "The People."

(Special Correspondence.)

San Francisca, Cal., Nov. 22-'Boring from within" continued to-day. more bogus Socialist resolutions were utterly defeated. Those two resolutions are worthy of the "noble" author, or inspirer-as the case may be-of the Wisconsin Platform. They

Resolution No. 104-By Delegate Victor L Berger, International Typographical Union:

Whereas, labor creates all values or makes them useful and accessible to mankind, but the present economic system is such that it is impossible for the great mass of wage-workers to save up a sufficient amount of money or property to secure them against want and misery and the indignities of capitalistic charity in their old age;

"Whereas. It is the prime object of the trade union movement to improve and elevate the standard of living of the working class everywhere and in every possible way; therefore be it

"Resolved. That the incoming Execurive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to induce the Congress of the United States to pass a bill which will secure to every wage worker in the United States who has earned no more than \$1,000 average wages per year, a pension of not less than \$12 per month at the age of sixty, and thereafter for the rest of his or her natural life; provided, however, that such wake worker is a citizen of the United States and has lived in this country for at least twenty-one years continually at the time when the application is made."

Resolution No. 165-By Delegate Vicor L. Berger of the International Typographical Union:

Whereas, Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalists as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the working people. workmen have thus been arrayed against workmen, and ordered to shoot lown their comrades; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that we declare our intention and hereby instruct all amiliated bodies, to hold absolutely aloof from all connections with the militis, until the military system in vogue in Switzerland, or a similar system, is acopted in the United States."

Of course, the "borers" got it, and If they deserved what they got before, they more than merited what they got to-day. There might be some sense even a pure and simpler can make them ridiculous and they did, utterly ridiculous. The pension was termed an insult to the working class and the poor bogus Socialists were aubbed "pitiable reformers". Some of the speakers, we are positive, took their

On the militia proposition the patriotism of the noble audience was posttively shocked. The militia is and always has been a bad case for the bogus lalists, and one speaker centradicted another until they were all tangled up and made themselves the target for some biting sarcasm. They were, if ossible, worse handled than yesterday, because to-day they had no ground to stand on whatever. How can these people make themselves so ridiculous? But as if Socialism had not yet been made a target of scorn enough the

worse is yet to come.

Towards the close of the afternoon ssion Victor Berger handed Gompers n note. Gompers said: "Mr. Berger makes the request for the unanimous consent of the convention to make a statement. If there is no objection it will he granted." "I positively object at this time," cried J. Mahlon Barnes. J. Mahlon, we take it for granted, was not ready to eat humble ple in quite as big chunks as Victor. It was then moved and carried that he be given r. Gompers either knew or positively felt what was coming, and made no effort to conceal this glee. Compers, it must be said, had acted splendidly on every occasion up to that, but at that moment he lost himself. He even invited "Brother Berger to come up

on the platform, so all could hear him.

when at other times he had not even

taken pains to keep the house quiet

when Berger was struggling to speal with his cracked voice. Berger thank d him for the courtesy, but declined because he had had "hatform enough to do him for months"

This scene was then enacted:

Berger said:

"I wish to speak in regard to the unfortunate affair of last evening. The squib brought up here emanated from the business office. I did not write it had nothing to do with it, and did not know it was sent here until this copy was shown me. Of course being one of the editors of the paper. I am responsible, but personally I have nothing to do with the squib, and I don't say I like the contents. I repeat again that I stand for the Social Democratic Herald in its general policy, because I am a Socialist personally, but I want to disclaim being responsible for this squib.

Vice-President John Mitchell-'In view of the assurance given by Mr. Berger that he is not personally responsible for the statement in the circular, and in view of the fact that he does not approve of the statements made there. I ask that my statement. wherein I said that unless Mr. Berger furnished proof of the allegations, he be branded as a liar, I ask that that part of my statement be stricken out of the minutes. I move that that part part of my statements be stricken from the minutes"

The motion was seconded and car ried.

In yesterday's letter we said Berger acted a whipped dog, he kept up the role to-day and went to the length of licking the hand that whipped him.

It is all very fine to have a thing eradicated from the minutes after it stands there and moreover the press of the country has echoed the fact that the "Socialists" had been branded as liars before the A. F. of L. conven-

Our San Francisco comrades are nov going round like living question marks What agitates them is this: Was the friend of La Follette in the convention with the pre-rehearsed role of making a fool of Socialism? It matters little if we know it to be so or not, the fact is he did act the part as well as if he had been paid a thousand dollars for the trick. It matters, as said before, little if Mr. Berger is an outright fool or a knave. What is really of interest, in this convention, is if the Socialists" throughout the land, and, in particular of the West, where a rather radical breeze has been blowing are going to put up with his tactics. If they do, they are not made of the stuff that we had hoped they were made of.

There was one thing I forgot to mention in yesterday's letter. It was when Brown's resolution about the non-unon ads in "The Federationist" was up Mr. Samuel Compers gave an absolutely unfounded dig at the Daily People and its representative. He said that such a thing coming up "would furnish material for THAT PRESS that was laying for something that it could use to prejudice the mind of the workers against the A. F. of L." And he added, "let me say that when I say press I do not mean what is generally known as the capitalist press," and here he gave The People's reporter a very bad look. Now Mr. Gompers ought to and does know against The People, but if he does no let me tell him now, that The People has never had to take up the cue from the bogus Socialists; on the other hand that it is for ever the habit of the bogus Socialists to take up the cue from The People. Mr. Gompers knows that for years The People has called public attention to the inconsistency that exists between the advertising and the editorial departments in "The Federationist' and it is quite possible that this has made it so disagreeable for some borers from within that to save themselves from public scorn they pushed this resolution through the N Y. C. F. U. and brought it here. Please Mr. Gompers, never make such a "mistake" again. The People never howls with the wolves. It always leads in calling attention to inconsistency and

The convention adjourned Tuesday evening until Friday morning. Wednes day the delegates went on an excursion on San Francisco Bay. Some few delegates wanted a session on Thanksgiving Day, saying that the best way to spend the day would be in the cause of labor, but the majority would not,

thus makes the wolves howl.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 25-To-day was a day of "Nobly waging". First it was the craft struggle, then it was the "class" struggle, and it wound up with the graft struggle. When the session closed last night the S. L. P. comrades present agreed unanimously that Comrade De Leon is absolutely correct in his phraseology when he terms it "the annual rowdy-dow". A rowdy-dow for fair!

(Continued on page 3.)

ITALIAN ELECTIONS

THE PRESENT MIXED-UP COMPLEX-ION OF THE CHAMBER.

The Suicidal Manoeuvres of the Giolitti Ministry to Down the Socialists and Preserve its Majority-Prospects of Wrangles that Will Inevitably Precipitate Giolitti from Power,

(From the Rome, Italy, correspondent of the Berlin "Vorwaerts.")

Rome, Nov. 18.-The elections are over. The great excitement is passed. The fierce governmental effort of the last week has succeeded in installing, in lieu of the old chamber, a new one that resembles the other like one egg does another. The new chamber has a numerically very large ministerial majority-337 ministerialists, besides thirtynine representatives of the conservative opposition, three clericals and four conservative-clericals (two groups that are unable to tell the difference between themselves); finglly, thirty-eight radicals, twenty-five Republicans and thirtytwo Socialists. There are thirty other seats still undecided and to be passed upon by the chamber itself. Things, accordingly, remain pretty much as they were before. The conservative opposition has lost several seats; the Republicans, two; the Socialists, none. There is, accordingly, no real shifting of forces.

We Socialists are, of course, far from considering our campaign efforts as lost, For the party, the campaign was an exceptional opportunity for propaganda, it also offered the opportunity for the review of our army and its strength. The result is rich in instruction and encouragement. To us no campaign is lost, any more than any other agitation carried on with seriousness and zeal. Very differently, however, is the posture of the cabinet in face of the elections. The cabinet had no program to agitate for. Its only aim was to recruit a willing and pliant majority. A majority is now there; a majority as oppressive as that of the last months of the last legislative period. But there is a serious flaw in the present majority-it is wholly unreliable.

The unreliability of the present majority is not due to its being made up of different elements from the elements that usually go to make up ministerial majorities in countries that have no sharply marked bourgeois parties. The present majority is like all otherspliant only towards the end of the legislative periods, but overbearing and inclined to bolting and treason at the start. Giolitti stands before substantially the same chamber that faced him in Oc tober: but now he lacks the wonderfully effective whip that he then wielded, to wit, a decree dissolving the chamber. The young chamber knows that in case of a conflict between itself and the cabnet, it is the minister who must go, while it remains. Hence the deputies of the chamber are not now affaid of a conflict; while, at the same time, the possibility, however remote, of the overthrow of the cabinet, unchains the covetousness and ambition of all the aspirants after ministerial seats, around whom special interests are ant suddenly to rank themselves. In the demoralized condition of our political life, together with the resultant proneness for "bolts," all of which flow directly from the lack of cohesion among the bourgeois parties, all cabinets are unsafer before new than before old chambers. Giolitti, moreover, centers in himself

a special source of danger. This proceeds from the political dishonesty and mendacity of the campaign that he conducted. I not here allude to silent intimidations and underhand mailtocurres. These all belong to the technique of bourgeois elections, and will be readily pardoned him by those who profited thereby. But the pragmatic dishonesty by means of which the cabinet gathered its present majority out of bourgeois groups of all shades, is bound in the end to be fatal to him. By name, the Giolitti cabinet has hitherto been known as "liberal," distinguishing itself in some points quite sharply from the reactionary opposition. Despite all its doublings, the Giolitti cabinet followed a different program from Sonning. Now this identical Giolitti has blurred in the campaign all the existing differences between conservatives and liberals. With the exception of the few officially known Sonminians, who could not, out of pure

shame, make common cause with him.

Giolitti has allowed everything to pass for "ministerial" that was not Socialist, Republican or pronouncedly radical. The hodge-podge was eminently practical in the "struggle against revolution." The struggle is now over. How will Giolitti now get along with his pie-bald majority?

It is not to be supposed that the liberals, who supported the first liberal era of Zanardelli-Giolitti, can pull at one string with conservatives and clericals. As far as their general declarations are concerned all of the latter are alike "liberal," "friendly to labor," and "progressive." In matter of "declarations" all they aim at is to fill their mouths well. But when it comes to practical acts, distinctions will have to be drawn. The right wing will ever stand for the use of the military against strikes, for the persecution of labor organizations, etc. The left wing, as a whole, cannot go to quite such lengths.

Innumerable questions, such as the surrenderer of Wessels to the Russian police in Italy, will be judged from different standpoints by the ministerial "bloc." It is not enough to christen clericals and dyed-in-the-wool conservatives as Giolittians, in order to convert them to a semi-liberal policy. If, on the contrary, Giolitti is converted by them, he will then lose the liberal wing which numbers 150 votes, and which was his original mainstay. In either eventuality he loses the majority,

In the hot water of such a situation the Government has placed itself out of "fear for the Socialists." It is, the price with which the Government pays for its so-called triumph over our party. The apprehension of seeing our delegation rise to forty or perhaps fifty members in the chamber, was such that Giolitti threw himself into the arms of the clerical-liberal-conservative confusionism, in that way expecting safety from us. Even if the Government had actually defeated us, the price would have been too high. But Giolitti has allowed the victory to cost him his political future. Allied with the elericals be has been able to make front to the Socialists. But with the clericals he cannot work-nor without them.

Only in case the cabinet had taken up the battle with a liberal program that included the demands of the radicals, could Giolitti have avoided his present plight. He should have fought FOR his program, not merely AGAINST ours. Not the next weeks, but the next months, will show that the too-smart-byhalf Giolitti will have to foot the costs of the electoral campaign, and leave to

others the gathering of its fruits. That our party will be able to step out of the parliamentary isolation into which the dissolution of the extreme left wing has thrown it, is not to be expected. True enough, the supplementary elections have brought us into alliances with Republicans and radicals-a measure allowed to the party by the resolutions of its national convention. But at the same time these supplemental elections have taught us the lesson that in all such cases the Socialists pay the piper. We have helped all the Republicans, who their victory, and the Republicans revenged themselves therefor by failing to redeem their promise of voting for those of our candidates who also entered the supplemental elections. Whether it was a case of treason, or of lack of discipline cannot be determined, but the result was the same to us. Out of thirty supplemental elections, we won in only four; the Republicans, however, in all the eight out of their eight supplemental elections.

The final Socialist returns are these: Our comrades captured twenty-five seats at the first election and four in the supplemental ones. Of these seats eighteen were previously held, eleven are in new districts. Besides these twenty-nine, three others, not within the party, were also elected-Turatti, DeFelice, and a Sicilian named Auteri-Verretia, who only recently appeared in the colors of Socialism. All told, thirty-two Socialist seats, as before.

The party had indulged the hope of emerging from elections with a considerable increase of seats. We had not foreseen that the cabinet would come out of the election politically compromised. carrying in one hand the holy water sprinkler and in the other the free mason's triangle. Such a spectacle we did not expect to see nor dared we hope for. The one result reconciles us with the other.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription ex- this court for redress," and "that sair pires. First number indicates the month, remedies were reasonable and not bur second, the day, third the year.

CORREGAN

JUDGMENT RENDERED IN HIS

FAVOR IN SUIT AGAINST OF-FICERS OF HIS UNION.

An Instance of the Crying Outrage That the Labor Fakirs Perpetrate On the Rank and File-It is Resisted by A Socialist-He Wins Out-Free Speech Upheld, Heresy Hunting Downed.

(Special Correspondence.)

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 1 .-- Charles H. Corregan, the recent Socialist Labor Party candidate for President, gets judgment against the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class in his own Union. This is the case that was tried before, judgment was rendered against Corregan and he appealed. His appeal was sustained and new trial ordered. The judgment just rendered is upon the second trial.

The case arose from an attempt on the part of the lieutenants of the capitalist class in Corregan's printers Union, Local 55 of this city, to muzzle Corregan, and failing in this to browbeat him as they do all who allow them. They barked up the wrong tree this time. Corregan was one evening speaking in this city in the open air, and in the course of his address he referred to the labor fakirs who are humbugging the workingmen. He illustrated his point by naming a fakir of his own Union, No. 55, who was in the audience. The reslow first tried to intimidate Corregan. The result of the attempt was that Corregan proceeded to make the case only stronger. The fakir thereupon gathered his fellows around him, and they drew up charges, themselves tried and themselves convicted Corregan and fined him without even the formality of notifying him of the proceedings. As he refused to submit to such Czarism, they expelled him and he was deprived of his job, upon which Mamie Hayes of Cleveland, who, it seems, has again voted for Gompers, announced in his paper: "Another De

Leonite kicked out of the Union. Good!" Upon losing his job, Corregan instituted proceedings for damages and for reinstatement. The decision grants him both. The rank and file of the Union are delighted.

Justice Rogers writes the followng memorandum on his decision:

The orderly administration of justice requires that the findings of fact at the first trial, so far as then made and based upon substantially the same evidence as now presented, be followed on this trial. This leaves only the question of damages. The plaintiff, at the time of his expulsion from Typographical Union No. 55 was employed by Lyman Brothers at his trade of printer at \$14 per week. While the employment was only from week to week and could be terminated at any time, and though it cannot be known certainly that the plaintiff, except for the expulsion, would have pensation there or elsewhere, I think it must, as against the defendant, be sc assumed. The measure of damager should be compensation for time lost, at the rate mentioned, down to the time of this trial, less what actually has, or with reasonable diligence would have been, received from other employment This is unquestionably the rule between employer and employe for personal injuries by assault or on account of negligence. There the recovery for time lost is the difference between what would have been carned, except for the injury. and what actually was earned with the impaired incapacity. The same measure I think, should be applied here. The action being in equity, the computation may be made down to the time of this trial. Findings may be prepared in accordance with these suggestions, and, in agreed to, submitted for signature; otherwise they will be settled on three

days' notice." On the first trial the complaint was dismissed by Justice William S. An drews on September 11th, 1963, with \$102.43 costs against the plaintiff. At appeal was taken to the Appellate division, which reversed the judgment of the trial court and ordered a new trial Presiding Justice Peter B. McClellan wrote the opinion. His court differed from the trial justice in the latter's second conclusion of law, "that the plaini, was bound to exhaust his remedies with in the organization before appealing to densome."

THE IRREPRESSIBLE

CLASS CONFLICT IN COLORADO

The Struggle for the Eight-Hour Day-Its History. Significance and Fallure, Culminating in the Capitalist Riots of 1904.

> Written by H. J. BRIMBLE, Florence, Colgrado, 1904.

FIFTH EPISODE CONTINUED.

CIVIL AUTHORITIES SNUBBED AGAIN.

"The next morning it was reported that the military had decided to recognize the civil authorities to the extent of turning over to them three of the prisoners. The three to be proeded against criminally and affidavits to be filed with the district attorney on which to prepare information and have capiases issued. This announcement was made in court Tuesday morning by counsel for the military. It was not stated which of the prisoners were to be given to the sheriff, and none of the officers would give any information on the subject, but it was understood that Campbell, Lafferty and McKinney were the three and that Sherman Parker would be produced in court on the habeas corpus contest and the hearing proceeded with. Court did not convene until nearly 11 o'clock, and the delay was occasioned by complications of the military counsel en the move it proposed to make. When the hour for opening the court had passed and Chase had not appeared with his priseners and escort, there were rumors that the military had decided to defy the court and decline to proceed further with the habeas corpus proceedings, but after court opened the examinations were made. After much argument by attorneys for military and prisoners, Judge Seeds ruled that unless three of the men were turned over to the sheriff at 2 o'clock, he would go forward with the hearing in all four cases. Counsel for the military said that they would have the affidavits ready for the district attorney not later than 12.30 or 1 o'clock, and that then it would be up to him to prepare the informations and secure capiases for the accused.

"The court then adjourned at 2 o'clock. The streets were lined with people and the court room was crowded, but no officers and prisoners arrived. Later Judge Seeds received a message from Camp Goldfield to the effect that the officers could not get their evidence together until 10 o'clock Wednesday, 23rd; and again the court granted them time.

MILITARY DOMINATION AGAIN IN EVIDENCE.

"The gaudy glare of war and the apparent domination of the military powers were again in evidence upon the opening of the court Wednesday morning. Bennet Avenue was again invaded with casalry and infantry. A gatling gun was stationed with its muzzle pointing to the Midland depot. A detail of sharpshooters who are recognized as the most expert marksmen, was placed on the roof of the National Hotel, four stories above the grade of Bennet Avenue. These men were perched upon the cupolas stationed at intervals upon the building and had their guns pointed toward the street for immediste use. The court-house was guarded by men who conconted intruders with bayonets and citizens who attempted to cross the lines were brought face to face with the power that se militia saw fit to exercise: As soon as the train rolled into the depot half the troopers dashed up the street with General Case at their head and threw their line across the frontage the Midland depot. The prisoners were escorted to the court room with two files of infantry on either side. The pers followed. The court room was crowded with spectators soldiers with bayonets glistening wickedly. The fact that the court should again tolerate a display which had so thoroughangered the citizens stirred the wrath of General Engley. he informed the court that he would not proceed because of the intimidating forces in and about the court room. He charsterised the court as an armed camp and stated that the contion provides that the court shall be free and untrammeled ad open to every one for the transaction of public business.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT SUPERCEDED BY ARMED CAMP.

There has befallen my duty to make closing argument for the petitioners. When I filed the application for write of labeas corpus and invoked the jurisdiction of this court for the ace of the highest writ known to law, I supposed that dings would be heard under constitutional guarsee; but it is not so. The court may say that it is, but the st remains that the forces of intimidation are present. The utional guarantee that the court shall be open and unmeled has been invaded."

This is no longer a constitutional court. It is an armed ap. The court has been surrounded by soldiery.

"After long and sharp colloquis by all attorneys, Judge Seeds aftermed the court until Thursday morning and back to the

il-pen went the prisoners,
"Judge Seeds Thursday morning notified General Chase to he present in court with the prisoners before 2 o'clock in the afternoon, as promptly at that hour he would make a decision in the habeas corpus cases. Chase stated that whatever the decision of the court might be, he would certainly bring the pris-oners back to Camp Goldfield unless otherwise ordered by the Gevernor of Colorado. At 1.30 the military appeared with the

That aftersoon Judge Seeds rendered his decision, accompanying it with a long argument, from which two extracts are given. Following a discussion of the actual state of affairs in the Oripple Creek district, the Governor's proclamation, and the conditions under which martial law may be declared and the writ of habeas corpus suspended, in which he especially the authority seammed by the military, the judge goes on denies the authority assumed by the military, the judge goes on

JUDGE CONDEMNS MILITARY INTRUSION.

in Teller county it would be in conflict with its unaffected consciousness to the contrary. Its courts are open; its decrees respected; its officials are capable, earnest and law-abiding persons, and no evidence has been brought to the court's attention that the violators of law will not be proceeded against with vigor and promptness. Though there were evidence of some neglect or indifference in the performance of duties by some of the officers of this court, that would be no proof that the civil authority within this country was overthrown. Were it so, civil power would be overthrown in too many States and counties of the country. The constitution of Colorado declares 'that the military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil power.' Not sometimes, but 'always.' There could be no plainer statement that the military should never be permitted to rise superior to the civil power within the limits of Colo-

"I cannot close without reference to the military display committed with the hearing of this case. It was offensive to the court and in its opinion, unwarranted and unnecessary. Nevertheless, I tolerated it because it was by the National Guard, and had I insisted upon its withdrawal, a conflict would have arisen with the entire National Guard of the State on one side and a mere posse commitatus upon the other. The hearing of the case would have been necessarily indifinitely delayed, a great wrong to the prisoner and a denial of the justice to which he was entitled. I trust that there will never again be such an unseemly and unnecessary intrusion of armed soldiers in the halls and about the entrance of an American court of justice. They are intrusions that can only tend to bring the courts into which is the keystone of American governments. It follows from what I have said that, in the opinion of the court, upon the facts stated in said petition, and the return of the respondents, the return ought to be quashed, and that the said Parker ought to be discharged from custody and it is so ordered.

PRISONERS ORDERED DISCHARGED-MILITIA IGNORES ORDERS.

"The cases of James Lafferty, C. H. McKinney and Charles Campbell, relators versus the same respondents, by stipulation, stand decided as the case of Parker, and the said James Lafferty, C. H. McCinney and Charles Campbell are ordered to be discharged from custody as in their respective petitions prayed.

"W. P. Seeds, Judge." "Judge Seeds' order was read to a crowded court room. Immediately after the decision was finished Chase arose and notified the court that he would not abide by the order of the court and, facing his soldiers, he commanded them to take the prisoners.

"Mrs. Sherman Parker, who sat by her husband during the reading of the decision, screamed, and, grasping her husband, fainted. The soldiers grabbed Parker and pulled him away from his wife, and created one of the most heart-rending scenes ever witnessed in a Teller County court room. Mrs. Parker was in a dead faint for about twenty minutes, and her husband begged to be permitted to remain by his wife, whom he declared to be dying, but was refused by Chase, who also, it is claimed, refused medical assistance, laughingly claiming that she was all right and would soon recover. Senator Patterson was near and admonished the soldiers to leave the husband with his wife until she could recover, which a lieutenant in charge of the prisoner finally agreed to do. The court was then cleared and Mrs. Parker recovered and her husband was taken back to the

SUDDEN RELEASE—THE STATE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

"Later in the evening the military authorities released the prisoners. No explanation was given. The men went straight to their homes and did not tarry even at union headquarters. The news came as a surprise to everybody, since just a few hours before the officers had defied the order of the court and refused to release them. The supposition is that this was done in compliance with a telegram from Governor Peabody instructing Chase to comply with the order of the court."

It may be urged, in defense of the State administration. that they were ignorant of what was passing in Cripple Creek, and, therefore, cannot be held responsible for the actions of Chase and his men. As a matter of fact, Chase was at all times in direct communication with the occupants of the State house, and they, had his actions been distasteful, could have checked him at any moment. For what was done in Cripple Creek, as related in the preceding pages, the State administration and the men behind it must be held responsible. Chase and his men were only puppets.

A COMPARISON THAT IS ODIQUE-TO PEABODY.

To bring out the actions of the Governor in invading the courts with his armed men in the strongest light, a comparison between the present administration and that of D. H. Waite may be of use. Waite, while in the last analysis an upholder of the system under which we live, inclined to the side of the workers, and upon him and his administration the men who uphold and profit by capitalism, through as contemptible an array of intellectual prostitutes as was ever enlisted in the cause of reaction, have well-nigh exhausted their vocabulary of abuse and misrepresentation, reserving, of course, their choicest epithets and bitterest hatred for the greater-than-Waite who is yet to come, and who will head the movement that is to sweep the system that breeds Peabodyism and all kinds of injustice out

The attitude of those in authority to-day toward the courts that dare stand for the right has been well established during the past year. Permit me to quote from a letter sent to the writer by a member of Waite's administration: a man who was a leading part in the drama of those days.

"Cripple Creek, Colo. "June 20th, 1904.

"H. J. Brimble, Esq. "Florence, Colo.

"Dear Sir:-Referring to yours of recent date will say that sometime during the night preceding the day when General Tarsney appeared in Judge Campbell's court, I received instructions by special inessenger from Governor Waite to proceed to Colorado Springs and defend Tarsney on the charge of contempt of court in not obeying a subpoens of the grand jury. On my arrival at the depot in Denver I found General Brooks

and some other officers of the militia with Tarsney. In answer to my enquiry General Brooks stated that he had been ordered by Governor Waite to proceed to Colorado Springs with the other military officers for the protection of Tarsney. I immediately informed General Brooks that it would be improper for them to appear in the court room in uniform. My recollection is that he made no answer at the time. Upon arriving at Colorado Springs Tarsney, the militia officers, and I went to

"The militia officers accompanied me to Judge Campbell's room and I then and there informed the judge as to the nature of my business and that I was not responsible for the presence of the militia, and that I distinctly repudiated any connection with their mission, insofar as their appearance in the court house was concerned. Judge Campbell thereupon stated that the militia must not appear in his court room armed or even in uniform. When the case was called for hearing the militia officers appeared in the court room in citizens clothes and un-

Mr. Engley concludes his letter with matters that have no bearing upon the point under discussion and which are omitted

FICTION WITHERS BEFORE FACT.

That the force of the foregoing, and its bearing upon the conditions of to-day may be brought out to the best advantage, may say that the Tarsney referred to was Adjutant-General under Waite and had been sent to the Cripple Creek district in command of the State troops in the "War of '94," that peace contempt and to make doubtful the possession of that liberty might be preserved, a mission in which he was eminently successful. Of course, in so doing he earned the enmity of the "best people," and was rewarded by the good citizens of Colorado Springs, that stronghold of the ore-wagon and stockswindling aristocracy, with a coat of tar and feathers. What the mine-owners wanted in '94 may be imagined from what they have done this year. The Campbell spoken of is the man of that name who is at present an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. At the time spoken of in Mr. Engley's letter he was District Judge in El Paso County. You will have noticed his righteous anger at the bare thought of militiamen appearing in his court room. That was when they were detailed to protect a man who had stood between the Bull Hill miners and the thousand or more thugs in the employ of the sheriff of El Paso County, which, at that time, embraced the Cripple Creek district, who, under the direction of County Commissioner Boynton, a Republican politician, would have anticipated the actions of General Bell and the State militia of to-day, had they been allowed to do so. This is the man whose silence gave consent to the outrageous insults offered to the Supreme Court by John M. Waldron, Governor Peabody and the rest of them, when they flatly intimated that they would obey the orders of the Supreme Court if they saw fit, and not otherwise. Why did not Judge Campbell drive Sherman Bell from the court room when he appeared before the Supreme Court in uniform? The answer is simple: In the Tarsney case the officers were there to protect a man from the machinations of the mine-owners, while in the Moyer case the officers were in court in the interest of mine-owners. Hence the difference in the treatment accorded to the protectors of Tarsney and the captors of Moyer. The fiction of the Supreme Court's impartiality withers away before the evidence here presented.

"THE COURTS MUST BE RESPECTED."

If the comparison established does not satisfy the reader that there is one interpretation for the workers and another, quite different, for the exploiters, then I cannot hope to convince him by any argument that I may produce. The cry that "The courts must be respected" is a favorite with the defenders of capitalism. Yes; when they go the "right way." When the contrary is the case, the "intelligent people of the State," in the language of John M. Waldron, do not respect them, their economic position enabling them to set the courts at defiance.

I will close this part of the chapter with an invitation to the reader to compare the action of Eugene Engley, a man looked upon by the "best people" as a dangerous individual, with that of the present attorney-general, who, being "safe" and "sane" stands for every abuse committed by the Peabody administra-tion, not the least of which is the trampling under foot of the constitutional guarantee of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and the destruction of the machinery of justice, when it could not be forced to do the bidding of the agent of capitalism who now occupies the gubernatorial chair. Who respects the courts: Engley or Miller?

UNION OUTWITS MILITARY.

A striking incident in connection with the military occupation of Teller County is given by Mrs. E. F. Langdon, the lady from whose book I have quoted so freely, and to whom I am indebted for many facts. On Sunday afternoon, September 20th, while hundreds of the citizens of Victor, with their wives and children, were out walking and driving, a dozen or more nonunion men were escorted into a restaurant by a couple of troops of cavalry under the command of General Chase. Naturally the people crowded forward to see what was going on, when, without the slightest warning, the troopers charged the masses of men, women and children, and drove them to the sidewalks. Not satisfied with this, the soldiers galloped down the sidewalks, the people running for their lives into saloons, billiard halls, hallways, anywhere, in fact, to avoid being trampled under foot by the horses, spurred into madness by the preservers of law and order. An old man, being unable to move quickly enough to suit Chase's warriors, was pricked repeatedly in the back with the point of a sword.

From this time forward military arrests became so common that it is impossible to keep track of them. Among the many brilliant exploits of the military was an attempt on the part of the military to capture every man who attended the meeting of the Altman union. The miners, however, got word of the proposed raid, and when the time came, the 200 troopers charged into an empty hall.

On September 26th, General Bell, who had been sent at the head of the troops to enforce the law, announced that he would pay no more attention to the givil authorities unless ordered to do to by the Governor.

SUPPRESSION OF THE "VICTOR DAILY RECORD."

As I have already remarked, the "Victor Daily Record" was Torrestations to the transfer of the

the official organ of the Federation in the district. This fact did not cause it to be beloved by the Mine-Owners' Association and its tools, and, as a consequence, the office of the paper was surrounded by soldiers on the night of September 29th, at 11.05, when the entire force was being rushed to get out the paper. With little ado the men in the place were lined up and marched to the bull-pen, not a word being said as to the reason for the arrests. Mrs. Kyner, wife of the magazine editor, communicated the news of the raid to Mrs. Langdon, and that lady, with Messrs. Miller and Conrad, the pressmen, hurried to the office and made preparations for getting out the paper at the usual hour. When the soldiers discovered that a substitute force were about to make their efforts at suppressing the "Record" of no avail, they endeavored to gain admittance to the office in the "name of the Governor of Colorado." Fortunately Mrs. Langdon and her associates had barricaded the place, and the soldiers dared not break their way in.

Mrs. Langdon made preparations to get out the next issue, but about 12 o'clock the regular force was released and again took charge. The experience of the arrested men, as related by Mrs. Langdon, is worthy of note:

"The prisoners were marched unceremoniously to the bullpen. Armed thugs forced them into a filthy and squalid little tent, absolutely barren of furniture or bedding, where they were told to stay under penalty of having their heads blown off if they appeared an inch outside the entrance.

THE "BULL-PEN" FROM THE INSIDE.

"The 'bull' tent had just been vacated by a number of drunken soldiers, who had vomitted all over the interior. The stench was sickening, but there they were forced to lie, without even as much as a gunny sack to protect them from the cold. Shortly after sunrise they were told to 'come to breakfast.' Emerging from the filthy kennel they were escorted to a mess table a short distance away. A dozen guards kept them covered with guns loaded with riot ammunition while two grimy negro cooks dished out a little soup on tin plates and told them to cat. There were no knives, forks or spoons at hand. 'Use your fingers,' said the head negro, when remonstrances were made.

"Beneath the table were a number of washboilers and buckets filled with the accumulated garbage of several days, and the stench arising therefrom was nauseating enough to insuft the gizzard of a buzzard. It is quite needless to say that they had no

"They returned to the tent hungrier and more distressed than ever. The day was raw and cold and they were chilled to the marrow. Faint and sick Mr. Richmond approached the captain of the guard and implored him for God's sake to obtain some blankets. This appeal was cut shot by an oath from that dig-

INTIMIDATION BY GATLING GUN.

"A little later a murderous looking gatling gun was drawn up, trained on the prisoner's tent, and they were subjected to the nerve-rending ordeal of posing as targets. The excitement attending this outrageous intimidation completely unnerved some

"Attorney Tully Scott succeeded in getting them liberated through some legal procedure and after unwinding a few miles of military red tape the commanding general turned them over to Sheriff Robertson, of Teller County, when, for the first time they learned that they were defendants in a libel case.

"The excuse for taking the 'Record' force was that in the issue of the day before there was an article of about six liner which referred to two tools of the mine-owners as ex-convicta It was learned that in the case of Vannich it was true, but Scanlon, with all his faults, has not, as yet, worn the stripes. However, there was a correction coming out the following morning. The truth of the matter was that the military was watching every move of the 'Record' for a chance to raid the office. The real reason for the military raiding the office at that hour was to suppress the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners. The reader will at once realize that had the editor been guilty of criminal libel the operators or the mechanical force could not legally be held responsible."

(To Be Continued Next Week.) *********

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"Were this court to admit that civil power is overthrown

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[Frem Cyclopedia Britannica.]

(Modern history is best understood by knowing ancient history. Masaniello is that exactly ancient, yet useful reading

miello (an abbreviation of Tomass atello or Anello) was the leader of the Neapelitan revolt in July, 1647. For many years the Spanish Government, in straits for money, had exacted large sums from the two Sicilies, although the privileges granted by Ferdinand and Charles V had exempted them both from taxes the necessaries of life and from all external payments whatever. Now, however, under Philip III. and Philip IV. the exactions, heavy in themselves, were made more oppressive by being farmed out to contractors, while the sums raised ere usually conveyed to Spain and spent purposes often having no connection with Naples. Meantime the industrial ies were scourged by the excesses of the pobility and the lawlessness of the editti. At length, at the end of 1646, the duke of Arcos demanded a million ducats in gold; and it was resolved after much opposition to raise it from fruit, one of the most necessary articles of food to a Southern people. Petitions delayed but did not remove the tax; on 6 a toll house was actually blown up, but the vicercy did not give way. content was fomented by Genovino, who had been chosen "elect of the le" (that is, of the district of the where the common people had the hi of voting) in 1619 by the duke of ma's influence, and had been employed w him as an agitator. After the duke's all he had been long in prison, and hen returned to Naples and became a riest. He selected for his purpose Masanlle, a fisherman of Naples, then twenty ven years old, well built, intelligent, use very popular in the city. He was so poor, we are told, that he was usually bligged to content himself with selling to wrap up the fish that others. He had special cause, too, for stred to the taxes, his wife had tried emuggie a bag of flour into the city infant; she had been imprisoned, a scanty possessions had barely aurreed to pay her fine. The temporary of a rising at Palermo stirred the people to a sense of their to the castle. Next day the sacking of swear to them in the cathedral. To- in fact, the duke set to work; Genovino even the viceroy was represented by power, and very little was wanting to the tax-farmers' houses went on. The wards evening the procession set out, was made president of the chamber in eight of his pages.

12 1-2 cents per he

leant "deserved" it.

ng of it, asked one of the workers

would have known that much.

Cough "cures" of every kind are un-

What concerns us most was the

od reading, just to show what

THE BRIDE

feast of S. Maria del Carmine, it was customary to make a sort of castle which was defended by one body of youths armed with sticks and stormed by another. Masaniello had been chosen captain of one of these parties, and got together four hundred young men, with whom he had already raised the cry of "Down with the taxes!" when the crisis was precipitated by a quarrel. On Sunthe 7th, a dispute arose in the market (on which Masaniello's house looked) whether the gardners or the buyers of their fruit should pay the tax. Finally the owner of the fruit (said to have been a khisman of Masaniello) upset his basket, saying he would sooner let the people have it for nothing than pay the tax. Masaniello came up: the tax collectors were pelted with fruit and then with stones, and the toil house was burned with cries of "The king of Spain and plenty; down with misgovernment The vicercy attempted, without effect, to quiet the people by promises; his carriage was surrounded and he escaped with difficulty to St. Elmo. Meanwhile the populace broke open the prisons, and released all charged with offences against the custom. In the evening by advice of Genovino, a meeting elected officers, and decided on their demands. Masaniello was chosen chaplain, with one Perrone, who had been in the service of Maddaloni, and ut another time a captain of bandits, as his lieutenast. Next day the people went in search of arms; many houses of per-

sons who had made themselves obnoxious

to the people, and especially of tax-farm-

ers, were sacked, and their contents

burned; but most of the historians of

the time state that there were few at-

tempts to appropriate anything and those

few were immediately punished. The

duke of Maddaloni, a man of lawless

life, but a decided opponent of the vice-

roy, was selected as a likely intermediary

with the people. The latter demanded

the original charter granted by Charles

V., which was said to have wrongfully

come into the vicerov's own hands, the

removal of all taxes imposed since

Charles V.'s death, and that the elect

of the people should have as many votes

as the representatives of the sobles.

All was granted, but the viceroy made

entrenchments to guard the approaches

by sending documents simply drawn up by himself; and then their rage burst out. Maddaloni was seized and given into custody, but escaped in the night by Perrone's connivance. The people were summoned to arms. The cardinal archbishop, Fllomarino, who did his best to mediate between the parties all through, came to them from the viceroy, and it was arranged that he should bring them the document. The seizure of arms went on and Masaniello, marching out of the city, disarmed and took prisoners four hundred soldiers, while another body of people did the same with six hundred German mercenaries. On Wednesday Perrone made his appearance at the head of three hundred bandits, partly mounted, and fired upon Masaniello, but without injuring him. The people rushed upon them, and they were killed almost without exception. Some confessed to having been instigated by Maddaloni, and a price was set upon his head. His brother, Giuseppe Caraffa, was found in a monastery and killed, and his head and feet were set up on pines. A new elect of the people was chosen, Arpaia, who had been a partisan of Senevino's in the Duke of Osuna's time, and had been condemned to the galleys. On Thursday Maddaloni's house was plundered and his property placed in a heap in the market under guard. The castle being short of provisions, Masaniello sent some as a present to the viceroy. The Neapolitan galleys, under Gianettino Doris, arrived the same day, and Masaniello refused permission to land or come nearer than a mile to the shore, but sent provisions on board. In fact, he was now undisputed master of the city, not only organizing the military force in it with surprising ability, but dispensing strict though severe histice. Often he sat inside his little house on the market, sword or loaded gun in hand , while petitions and complaints were handed to him on the end of a pike through the window; yet he still went barefoot, dressed as a simple fisherman The people, having assembled, consulted together on the terms of agreement, it was settled on the advice of Genovino that Masaniello should show the articles agreed on to the duke at the palace (he would not risk himself in the castle) and that the viceroy should afterwards

pressed upon him by the archbishop. An immense concourse of armed men, estimated at one hundred and forty thousand, lined the way or accompanied him. Before them went a trumpet proclaiming "Viva il re di Spagna ed il fedelissimo popolo di Napoli." Before entering the palace he exhibited the charter brought by the archbishop, and charged them not to lay down their arms till they had received the confirmation of their rights from the king of Spain. "If I do not return in an hour," he added, "wreck the city." He was received by the viceroy as an equal. All, the conditions were agreed to, the chief being-that the elect of the pepople should have as many votes as the nobles; that all taxes should be removed except those already existing in Charles V.'s time; that the viceroy should get the articles ratified by the king within three months; that no punishment should be inflicted on those who had taken part in the rising; and that the people should keep their arms till the ratification, Friday Masaniello dismissed most of his followers to their work, keeping a patrol of four men and a corporal in each street. Next day the ceremony in the cathedral took place; the duke of Canjano read the articles, Masaniello meanwhile correcting and explaining, and the viceroy solemnly swore to observe them. Then Masaniello tore off his rich dress; it was time, he said, to return to his fish. And indeed from this time began his ruin. For a week the care of a city, with hundreds of thousands of inhabitants, had rested upon him; he had been general, judge, legislator, and during the whole time he had hardly slept or eaten, the latter through dread of poison; no wonder if the fisherman's brain recled under all this. His justice had been severe, but hitherto it had struck men who deserved minishment, the oppressor, the robber, the hired cut-throat; henceforth every one who ventured to contradict him risked his life, and the only man who could persuade him to mercy was the good archbishop. Five hundred in all, it is said, were put to death by his order; though it is probable that they were few compared to the lives taken a short time afterwards by the viceroy in defiance of his plighted word. Next day,

produce an explosion. On July 16, the pricercy attempted to cheat the people Masaniello in a dress of cloth of silver porder to detach him from Masaniello, for which he was the more ready as Masaniello was no longer the tool he wanted. Genovino had already prevented the demand for the surrender of St. Elmo, which could easily have been enorders for laving down arms and submit-After some more wild talk he was dis-

forced, as the fort was not provisioned. Carlo and Salvatore Catanen, with two others, offered to the viceroy to murder Masaniello, and he welcomed their ting to the vicerov, which were obeyed in some quarters of the city before they could be recalled. He tried in vain to Posilippo, where he drank deeply, and in water to be dived for. Next day his violence continued; he struck his felimmediately executing his orders. He Maddaloni and set it on a pike. Vitale, his secretary, sent on a message to the a million ducats for the king by means of forced gifts from the rich; Vitale was detained in the castle on some predel Carmine. Masaniello went up into the pulpit, and in a wild havangue recapitulated his services. He knew, he said, his death was near at hand; then tearing open his dress he showed his body armed and confined in a cell in the monasbroke in: he turned to meet them: five His head was cut off and carried through the streets, while his body was dragged about for a while and then buried outand dug up the body, washed it, and took the head from the guard in charge of it. The Neapolitans forgot the excesses of the last few days, and only remembered the leader who had won them their great victory. People plucked out his hair and preserved them as, pelics, some even prayed to him as a saint. All the priests of the city officiated at the funeral, and

services. On Sunday Masaniello gave get the viceroy to accompany him to reckless extravagance threw gold into the lowers in the street, and condemned several of his officers to death for not cut out the head from a picture of viceroy, talked of his intention to raise text, and on leaving next morning was killed by the people of the quarter, who had returned to their allegiance. On Tuesday, the 16th, the feast of S. Maria emaciated by fatigue and want of food. tery. There the quiet seems to have restored him; but his assassins soon shots were at ence fired, and he fell dead. side the city. Next day some boys went

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local unions are simply wiped off from , cheered Gompers all the more. Evi, all connections. If we had hoped up tongues will have it that the other "Soto that time that there was some one in cialists" shared nobly in the jeering of

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 26 .- The entire forenoon and part of the afternoon so-day was taken up with the craft struggle between the sailors and

The rest of the day was taken up with the election of officers and the selection of next year's meeting place. Pittsburg, Pa., gets the show next. Every

one of the old officers was re-elected. Berger stuck to the fools' part to the last. Gomners was nominated and elected manimously with a whoon and harrah; but Victor would not have it;

just then. Anyhow we suggest it, for the comfort of the local "Socielists" who are having all kinds of trouble with an inquisitive public that insists in finding out the why and wherefore of some of the "Socialist" inconsistencies at the convention.

Late in the evening the convention asiiourned. The delegates came here by special train from the East and will leave in the same manner Monday morning at nine.

So they have met and quarrelled and banqueted and had a general, glorious,

Will organized labor throughout the land watch its condition and see what good it gets out of this convention?

Located at Detroit, Mich., are two | chemists and assistants are at work. establishments engaged in the manu-Here the vaccine points are made.

The printing department is up-to facture of drogs and patent medicines. date, and does all the firm's work in They control practically the whole trade that line. A tragic affair for pure and of Americal and have branches in Cansimple unionism occurred here. The ada, Great Britain, and Australia. A printers asked for "union" wages, and through some misunderstanding when member of the Socialist Labor Party, the schedule was agreed upon and lived up to the "union" rates were lower than on applying for a job at one of them recently; was put to work in the "grease previously. The "union" threatened to m." In this department is put up strike, but the firm was obdurate, and salves, / tooth-paste, ointments, cold held them down to the schedule.

Another interesting department is the roum, etc. The pay to start with was finishing or labeling room. Here all our; at the end of two goods are sent to be labeled, which work was increased to 15 cents per hour, and further increase as the is done entirely by girls, on the piecework system. The more expert ones To illustrate what the capitalist knows make from one dollar a day up, when ticed to sell goods. Suppose a druggist both ends meet. it production, the following actual steadily employed. nt will answer. On one occasion

There is also the stock room, the cold cream was being put up. The head of the firm, after looking at it and perfume room, order department, machine shop, and mill room, where pow ders of all kinds are mixed,

was eurbolic salve! The average The firm also keeps a large stable of horses, not for work, as one might suppose, but to furnish blood for a prepaon a guilible public. The chief ration called anti-toxin. The veins are opined and blood extracted. After the horses are bled all they will stand for, they are fed up and sold for \$55 or up-In the biological department, where nces which deal with the phewards. Anti-toxin is sold as a cure for manifested by Sving matter are

of the legislative committee. They

are asking us to abolish the legislative

The treatment of the horses resem- | particle of figs was used by the former bles somewhat the use to which the wage-worker is put, with the exception that the horses are always taken care of, while the worker is thrown on the street to starve, when he can not be ex-

Detroit's Dope Industry

plaited any longer. To see the enormous quantity of patent medicines care-alls, and other

health-destroying concoctions, displayed for sale in any drug store, one would think that the American people were easily imposed on, and suffering from all the ills that flesh is heir to. Great Britain, Canada and Australia also take a goodly share of the trash turned out by such firms.

This will show what deception is pracwants a pile remedy, ace powder, or cough cure. The order is put up and labeled in Detroit, something like this: "Pure horehound and honey cough cure put up only by John Jones, druggist, Sydney, Australia." The chances are it contains no honey, nor horehound. The people who patronize John Jones buy it because they believe it must be good, if he puts it up.

A California Fig Syrup company sued one of the Eastern firms not long ago for infringement of trade mark. It came out in the evidence that not a

firm, in their "cure." without a description of the residence The firm referred to in this article of one of the firm. An imposing look-

has a refined way of engaging help. A notice is tacked upon the building: "Help Wanted." A rush of applicants is the result. They are ushered before the manager, one at a time, questioned as to their ability, etc., and are required to fill out blanks, stating age, residence, name, and what pay they are willing to accept. The lowest priced ones naturally get the job. Many children of tender age are employed at \$1.50 per week, in spite of the age limit law of 14 years. , Numerous eases are known of the father, mother, and children of one family at work to make

A short time ago the following notice was issued to all employees: "There is an old saying that 'two heads are better than one,' and it is reasonable to suppose that several hundred heads are bet ter than two, so we make the following offer-Any one having a suggestion to make as to improved methods in getting out work, or a saving in expenses, is invited to write it out and hand it in to the office. We will pay \$1 for each suggestion used by us, but no employee should feel aggrieved if his idea is not made use of.

are installed in the house. Pianes and several other musical instruments grace the reception room. The carpets, curtains and hangings are elaborate. Paintings by the best masters adorn the walls. What a contrast to the "homes" of the workers? When one realizes that all these comforts and luxuries are made possible by

the manufacture of impositions and the exploitation of the only useful class in society, one is tempted to ask, When will the workers get "wise"? How long will they uphold a system which drives their children into the factory, their wives and sisters in many cases to prostitution, and themselves to all narts of the earth. looking for a master? Onward to the Socialist Republic, when imposition will be unnecessary and every worker will get the full product of his toll, S. L. P.

This article would not be complete

ing mansion, it stands on one of the

swell residence streets. The walls and

ceiling of the parlor and lounging rooms

are gorgeously decorated, while the fur-

niture, statuery and bric-a-bras must

have cost a small fortune. A spacious

billiard room is located in the basement.

Every bedroom has a separate bath room

and toilet in connection. Six telephones

friends. They say they have concent- you designate as Socialists-conform party, innocent and sincere, but very badly beaten that though Barnes demuch utopian in his ideas. A dozen

week expressed their utter astonishment at these "Socialists" attempting to invade a place like that without showing the least jots of concerted action, but each riding his own hobby as it were. To one and all we will say that that question is well answered in advance by the author of "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" when he says: "Error is manifold; it scatters."

The last struggle of the day was the graft struggle. It hinged on several questions, regulating the relation between central bodies and national and international unions. The international unions won out every trip, as, of course they would with the interna-

with a large force of doctors, diphtheria. A. F. OF L CONVENTION (Continued from page 1.) the convention in the proposition now under discussion, that is, the abolition

e swaging of the class struggle," committee, and yet during this same " This time it was J. Mahlen convention they have asked us to use resolution. No. 110, that went our best efforts to get from Congress o join the Berger and Brown proa law for pensioning workers." m. It called for the abolition of This borer's consistency had been lobby committee. Barnes spoke first, Like all his co-borers he was trying the laughing stock of the Socialist Labor Party ever since the resolutions to perform the acrobatic feat of ridwere printed. It is a wonder how stupid pure and simpledom and revoluthose people are. I never have bemy Socialism at the same time; lieved them capable of so much stupidme of course the two steeds would not : ity before. together, and the champion fel! Again when Barnes objected to Gomand scratched his none. Gompers at pers' using the words "slurring tirade took him in hand. His speech is he having been the only speaker, Gom-

nice piece of sophistry and will pers replied:

"My dear Barnes! Do you believe we nd of arguments these people use. have given good-by to our memories? convened the bogus Socialists sent as sende two splendid points conscious of the fact that others—those

trated what they hoped to present to themselves very differently in this convention to the way they do out of it? Do you think we are entirely un-

conscious of these things?

It is a fact that the very same night that Berger had "kissed the hem of the mantle" of Gompers and Mitchell, the bogus Socialists, at a meeting on Grant avenue, where Compers was present, called him all the names in the calender, and had a majority to how! him down. Oh, how we must admire the courage of these "noble wagers of the class struggle".

When Gompers finished the convention adjourned until 8 p. m. that same day. During supper hours each party to the contest laid their plana. The pure and simplers had been bored enough and were determined to stand it no more. When the convention re-Shingle Weavers' Union, from some

contemptible fakirs in various parts of the hall at once started the game. One rose for a point of order, another for a question, a third for a point of information, etc., and so on. The Coffee Agent ruled every point of order out of order and said every time that Brown should proceed undisturbed, but for every interruption he had a very benevolent smile. Finally the whole house would start to applaud every few words he said, and the like tricks were resorted to. Brown tried to give tally to the Federation, nothing helped He sat down without losing his temperature and took a good natured part in the proceedings afterwards, so we fear he will return home not much wiser for his experience. One Ramsey, of the Telegraphers

who at previous occasions has declar-Do you think for moment we are un- vanguard one Brown, president of the ed himself with the "Socialists", this time wheeled clear over to the other who are associated with you and whom place in Washington, a member of the side. The bogus Socialists were so

clared at the start that they had concentrated their efforts upon that proposition, no one else attempted to take a hand in its defense. Hundreds of persons have during the

tional presidents in the great majority | Gompers, but the delegates would not in the convention, and from now on have that, so they hooted him, and

There is a superabundance of literature. We are appalled by the very vastness of it. So much is presented that the question cannot arise: "Is there something that is not brought?" But if we reflect a mement we shall realise that this literature, notwithstanding the profusion of it, is only partial, only

the voice of the dominant class. The entire remaining field of literature has been smothered. The mementous times where the subjected have played their role have been consigned to oblivion. How few are they among us who even know there was a "Paris Commune", or a Lissagaray! French government forbade the publica-

likewise forbade the circulation of

ing them before the public.

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the Federation that was not a scab the one and cheering of the other; but all our hopes were at last shattered, that may be a mistake, of course-probso sweeping were the proclamations ably they were called to the telephone hurled out that night.

longshoremen. The longshoremen have

he stood up to register his vote against

Olive M. Johnson.

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SOCH IST	VOTE	IN '	THE	UNITED
In 1888	STA	TES:		
În 1892 În 1896				21,157
În 1900 În 1902		••••	*****	53,753

The economic subjection of the man of labor to the monopolizer of the means of labor-that is, the sources of life-lies at the bottom of servitude in all its forms of social misery, mental degradation, and political dependence.-Marz.

UNEASY LIES THE HEAD OF THE EVIL-DOER.

It is now barely ten years ago that The People took the Sacramento, Cal. "Bee" over its knees, and dusted the Pacific slope luminary for its then utes on Socialism. The "Bee" had haughtily threatened to shoot down the Socialists, should the "brigands" ever me numerous enough to be taken notice of. The "Bee", in its exultant impudence even became picturesque in its threats. It talked of "the rataplam plam-plam" that, the musketry of the capitalist class would administer to the "brigands", the Socialists. That was ten years ugo.

And now? Not a word of "rateplam piam-plam". The "Bee" recognizes the rapid strides Socialism is making. It no longer calls the thing "brigancage". It has lowered its tone: Now the thing is called a "fad", a "fad" that, as soon as victorious, "would go to pieces inside of twelve months". Yet amidst all its confidence in the impracticability of Socialism, the "Bee's" mind is disturbed. It correctly refers to the Socialist propagandists as "indefatigable": it admits that "Socialism has ne a great force in the nation". It gives another toss on its uncomfortde bed and quotes "many deep thinkers of the times" as believing that nside of twenty years at the very Fourthest" the political issue in the unity will be fought out between two parties "one the Socialistic, the other anti-Socialistic". And arrived at this point, the "Bee" gives a final and ent a toss on its thorny bed at sught that the two former old parties, long used to keep the workers sivided, are now divided by "really mething but a name", that the poor Bee" rolls out of bed,

Can the disconsolate, new "un-ratammed plam-plamed" "Bee" be lamed if it weeks comfort and imagines it has found comfort pillowing its aching head upon the belief that no two Socialists will agree as to hat Socialism really is ? Hardly! The "Bee" deserves sympathy, all the more seeing that even that imaginary pillow, not seem to afford it rest. Its dreams are troubled. In its sleep it yet they are persistent and ceaseless in

ing for ONE UNITED IDEA!" Gilead for the distressed apostle of capitalism. One central idea unites all Socialists. With the Socialist, as with his predecessor the Abolitionist, as the latter was described by Jane Grey Swimshelm, there may be different wlews on taction; even within the So. ctalist Labor Party, at times violent discussions may convulse the organinstice, just as happened with the nists: and just as in the instance of the Bourbon slave-holders and their Northern Copper-head sympathisers, the descen the modern Capitalist Class, expect their salvation from such divisions thought, they magnify into irreconcilable feuds, and cause them to leap and cling to the broken reed that "no two Socialists are agreed". But, again just as in the instance of the Abelitionists, the broken reed will plunge the Usurper into the despair of crushing disapmt. As the Abolitionists were held united by one central idea, the Abolition of CHATTEL SLAVERY, so the Socialist, wherever found, is indissolubly bound to all Socialists wherever found, by the central idea of the abolition of WAGE BLAVERY. That beng holds them now, that bond will draw them together at the hust ings of the approaching "Nov. 6, 1860" That bond holds them now; that bond of this century and generation; and that bond will marshal them, together with their increasing hosts, at the ap-working "Appointor" of this cen-

AVE, ELIOT, LIBERATOR! Private and Public Liberty!"

"Freedom of Contract!"

These were the blood-tingling exhor tations that punctuated President Eliot's recent speech before the Economic Club of Boston. Of course, he was applauded to the eche by the enraptured employers present. Whose heart would not respond to the call of Freedom, all the more secing the steady approach of Socialism, or what Spencer termed "The Approaching Slavery"? And shall a gathering of rotund and spongy employers, panting after more rotundity and more sponginess, be thought to be possessed of less responsive hearts, perchance no heart whatever! "Freedom of contract" is a term of

equity. It is weighty with meaning, sense and justice. According thereto a contract is not valid if the contracting parties are not absolutely free to enter into it, or refuse. A contract is even considered immoral, as against public policy, if entered into under duress. "Freedom of contract" means all this. But now, a perverse mob, leavened with the perverser leaven of Socialism, is setting upits many-headed monstrosity, and interpreting the term in a novel way-a wnright abominable way. It is claiming that hungry men, unable to reach mother earth, from whose womb of natural opportunities they are barred by holders of the social opportunities (capital), are not in the condition prerequisite for entering into a free contract! The many-headed monster is setting up the theory that such hungry men are under duress when they contract with an employer, that the employer takes advantage of their stress, and that the "wages-contract," thus entered upon, is no contract at all, no more than when the wayfarer surrenders his purse to the highwayman, who covers him with a bludgeon! The many-headed monster is even more inpudent. It demands the establishment of conditions for what it impudently calls the "true" freedom of contract-conditions under which natural and social opportunities, land and machinery, being open to all, as the property of all, whoever contracts shall be at a par with whomsoever he contracts with! And in the meanwhile the many-headed monstrosity carries its monstrous impudence to the point of setting up artificial fortifications, which it unpatriotically names "Unions" and from behind which it seeks to restrict the freedom all along enjoyed by the employer!

Of course, such impudent assumptions are snough either to disgust or to enrage the liberty-loving employer. His one-time freedom of whacking the lion's share out of his helpless workingmen, is threatened to be put in chains, and even his one-time dearly cherished liberty, of calling the terms that he dictated to his workingmen "a contract", is being ques-

At a season, so trying to the capitalist class, what could there be more opportune than the ringing voice of a Liberator-the right man, at the right place, uttering the right word-and indisting that the employers' "struggle for private and public liberty" is the vital sestion of the day?

Salve, Elist, liberator!

"VESTED RIGHTS" AND "POLICE POWER"

Both the owners of antique tenement uses and the advocates of the new Tenement law are making history and

stablishing precedents. The new Tenement law proceeds

upon the theory that many of the ex-Isting tenements are unsanitary. The smallness and location of the rooms; bathrooms, to say nothing of the closets; the impossibility of proper ventilation;—in short, the system upon which the conterns were built is injurious to health. The changes were ordered as "an exercise of police power", a head of the law under which legislation has the right of way. All this, in a way, is history and precedent. It makes havor of the capitalist pretence of "individuality", behind which the capitalist criminal is ever wont to ennch himself. Legislation, mandatory egiciation, at that, was restored to in order to protect the lives of tenants despite the one-time claim that such protection was "paternalism" and harmful to the development of "in-

dividual initiative".—So far, so good. But the owners of the antique tenements, which the law ordered to be verhauled, were not disposed to be left behing in the praiseworthy act of making history and establishing precedents. If the Tenement law upholders were to Lenish arguments to the Socialist Movement, why not the antique tenement owners also? So the latter started in, and, it must be admitted, have out-run their competitors. Their competitors only furnished pre-cedents for the stout use of the legislative broom, "individual initiative" or no "individual initiative". The anlique tenement house owners have furplaced illustrations of "vested rights" Their argument against the new law is hat it requires certain structural itherto yielded neat little incomes and they set up the claim that that is TO TAKE AWAY THEIR PROP-ERTY WITHOUT COMPENSATION."

A grander illustration of "vested rights"

for future use can ill be imagined The antique tenements are pronounced unsanitary. If to condemn them and to order structural changes in them is "to take away property without compensation", or "confiscation", what else is the "vested right" of these "interests" but the right to undermine health and thereby take life?-The antique tenement house owners prove the case to perfection.

The usurpation of to-day becomes the "vested right" of to-morrow. There is not a vested right in existence but flows from a usurpation of yesterday. The "exercise of police power", a well established principle of law, can and will sweep out of existence, these vested rights" in the blood and marrow of the working class. What else is Capitalism but a "vested right"? And what else is Socialism but an "exercise of police power"?

TOLDEROLLOLL, FATHER VAN AKEN!

At this critical epoch when Europe at large, and now America also, are in the convulsions that denote the affliction-at least the belief in the affliction of a grave social struggle, the struggle foretold by Marx, the Reverend E. M. Van Aken has come forth with a soothing balsam something even better than a soothing balsam, a positive counter-irritant. The potion is administered in a neat 78paged, blue-covered booklet, that es tablishes beyond peradventure "fad-and-fanciness" of Socialism, the uiter unreliability of Marx.

The argument is neat, forceful and terse: Marx prophesied increasingly acute industrial competition as a result of private capital; in the wake of that the enslavement, moral and niaterial bestialization of the laborer; hand in hand therewith the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. with the eventual disappearance of the middle class and the appearance of a large reserve army of superfluous labor: finally the assumption of the control of society by the working class and the establishment of Socialism. Having thus summarized Mark, the Rev. Van Aken, summarizes, the summary with the following dismissal and confutation:

"More than thirty-five years have langed since Mark flaunted this threat into the face of society, and yet we have not seen its fulfillment; there are no signs on the social and economical horizon of increasing poverty. of bestlalization, of a reserve army of superfluous laborers.'

This is settler for all time.

Nevertheless and for all that, us cems to see some impertinent fellow rise in his seat, in the vast auditorium of civilization into which he has squeezed his insolent personality; and rush forward; pull out of the good Father Van Aken's belt the holy man's pocket-Bible: turn up impudently St Matthew, Chap. 24; pertly read aloud verses 29 to 33 foretelling the darkming of the sun and moon, the falling of the stars, the appearance of the Angels of final Judgment, the sum-moning of the elect and their gathering from the four winds, closing with erse 34: "This generation shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled." Us-seems to see and hear the bumptious fellow jauntily apostrophize the scandalized Father: "With what grace, by what process of reasoning can you. who clothe yourself in the sanctity of the words of this book, presume to refute Marx's 'prophesy' on the mere allegation that thirty-five short years have elapsed and the 'prophecy' has not yet been verified? Marx never specified so short a period for the downfall of capitallam; on the contrary his argument shows the process would be slowe Granting, for the sake of argument that there is as yet no sign of increasing poverty', of tialization' or of the 'reserve army' proof that Marx's 'prophecy' was a gratultous prophecy', in the face of the fact that the moon and stars have not yet fallen, that no one has yet either seen or heard the final Judgment Angels and their trumpets, that the elect are yet scattered to the four winds and that Satan-as your own activity on earth testifies-is still busily at work keeping you stirring and your hands full, and all that after unnumbered generations have passed since the generation which was not to pass till all those things were fulfilled?'-To the impudent fellow, who would make such an argument against Father Van Aken's settler, we would simply say this -: "Thou art obviously a Socialist. Obviously thou confirmest Father Kreft's words that Socialism destroys the submission due to the priest in all things'. Sit down, thou erambulating lump of insolence!

And no sooner was this scamp disposed of when, us seems, another would rise, He would quote the statistics on concentration of wealth, the statistics on crime, the statistics on the increasing numbers of paupers, too numerous to be attended to by the charity organizations, the statistics on the mortality in the working class the statistics on the recurringly increasing volume of the unemployed. He would quote all that and sit down with a heathenish look of self-approval and blurt out: "There goes your 'settler'!"-But to this misguided brother we would give the warning: "Knowest thou not that FACTS are material, and FICTION only ethereal, apiritual? Be not thou a grovelling materialist!" Oh, what a relief! A nightmare is

the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around. I the arbitrary deportment of the Bureau.

lifted from the chest of humanity. We thought there was a social crash on. It has been called off-all thanks to

the Rev. E. M. Van Aken. Why did he not speak up before?

IT HAS STARTED!!!

The Appeal To Reason-"the leading 'Socialist' weekly in this country"in its issue of November 25th, contains an instructive object lesson It consists of a three-page advertisement. The advertisement is headed by a three-inch cut, which runs across the entire width of one of the pages and depicts a hand writing on a wall

"CO-OPERATION".

The above is followed by the follow ing sentences, which also trail clean across the page, in proportionately smaller type:

"Heed the Handwriting on the wall. "Co-operation spells the doom of all

capitalistic monopolies. "Co-operation is the principle which will deliver the producing classes of

the country from the bondage of the competitive profit system. "Co-operation, wherever applied for the distribution of merchandise, has meant to the consumer savings in

expense and profit on the savings.

"Co-operation doubles your purchas ing power and doubles the money saved on your purchase if invested in a co operative system."

Underneath these flaring headlines

"An Open Letter To The 600,000 So cialist Voters of 1904."

The character of the open letter i

partly revealed in this sentence: "As yet Socialism is a theory only, and must remain a theory until its value can be DEMONSTRATED BY are ours.) This practical application must come first in a small way; and if successfully executed, will command respect and attention for greater things"-and partly in the fact that it states the application has already been made by a PRIVATE CO-OPERAT-IVE MAIL-ORDER STOCK COM-PANY, which, on that, and the other pages, offers its shares to the readers of the Appeal To Reason, in a manner that recall the advertisements of the

get-rich-quick bogus stock schemes. The object lesson furnished by the Appeal To Reason, is plain. It means that "the 600,000 Socialist votes" are already being exploited by private interests, in the honored name of So-

cialism! In the interests of a concern that, because of its purely distributive character, appeals mainly to middle-class consumers—in the interests of a concern that is bound by the inexorabl law of profit TO: EXPLOIT ITS OWN WAGE-WORKERS, L. E., THE PRO-DUCERS, IN ORDER THAT IT MAY PAY THE DIVIDENDS, ON ITS IN-VESTMENTS, AS PER PROSPEC-TUS-in the interests of a concern in brief, that means the perpetuation of the middle-class and the wage sys tem, the great dectrine of INTEGRAL co-operation, f. e., Socialism-already practically demonstrated and foreshadowed in the workings of the great trusts, beside which this concern is not merely a veriest pigmy, but a positive caricature-is misrepresented.

abused and perverted to ignoble ends. The object lesson furnished by the Appeal To Reason is a repetition of the colonization spirit of the early Debs party, which even that party It is a keeping stive o the sordid spirit of the schemers, who like carrion crows, ever seek to turn to private profit the movement of the workers, and who are "practical" only in the sense that they demonstrate their own graft spirit.

Ho there ve stalwarts of the Socialt Labor Party! Get busy! How dare you weave out of that a a big educational task before us, if our class is to survive the many frauds that are sure to arise intent upon exploiting latent Utopianism.

If the New York Commercial is to be believed, "Industrial war will continue just so long as employers are timorous and lack self-assertion." If one looks about him, he will find that where employers are most aggressive, as in Colorado, for instance, there industrial war is a long drawn and deadly reality, and not a mere figure of complacent journalistic speech. Industrial war is due to the conflicting interests of capital and labor. Cowardice may invite it, but courage, such as the Commercial lauds, only serves to accentuate, but never to

According to press despatches, an engineer, writing to a Washington friend, complains that systematic deception with regard to expenses traveling privileges, habitation and wages, is practiced by the Panama Canal Commission. If this is the fate of the skilled engineer, what will be the fate of the unskilled laborers who follow? The indications for plenty of jobbery and labor troubles on the canal in the future, are not lacking.

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan's discussion of "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" should not be missed. Read it. .

The People is a good broom to brush

Flash-Lights of the Amsterdam Congress

report of the Amsterdam Congress and of what I saw of the European Movement in general, I shall present a series of articles under the above general head, subdivided under special heads. This flash-light method will be on the whole better. It will deal in detail with persons and things; and the flash-lights will, in the end, be seen to run into one another and portray the scene more effactively .- DANIEL DE LEON.]

THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU. Marx's name has reached the point

where tradition clusters around him. Among the Marxian traditions that I heard in Europe was his conception self. body of the International. According to that conception, the International Socialist Congresses were to be only a temporary, transitional and social affair. The real, ultimate and effective fruit of the transitional period being an International Conference essentially different from the Congresses. The Congresses were large, the Conference would be small: the Congresses were public, the Conference would be secret; the Congresses were legislative, the Conference would be executive. While the Congresses would debate, discuss, gather for friendly intercourse, the Conference would meet for action. The tradition forecast the present International Bureau, and this, in turn is supposed to foreshadow the real "Bureau" of the tradition-an unobtrusive meeting of one or two representative men from the several nationalities. in some unadvertised place, for the PRACTICAL APPLICATION. (Caps purpose of conferring upon the ripeness of the times, and at-the fit hour, decide upon and give the signal for the downfall of Capitalism, or bourgeois rule. The tradition sounds luridly revolutionary, much akin to conspiracy. And yet there is nothing lurid or conspiracy-like about the thought in its essential features. It is perfectly natural. . The very thing is now going on in capitalist circles. The Socialist program is no secret: It demands the unconditional surrender of capitalism: its International Congresses so announce it to the world: its local organizations work to that end. Nothing more natural than that conferences intended to feel the pulse of the times should be held. They certainly are held now whenever two Socialists meet. That the day will come when more and that such conferences will not be heralded and cried from the house-tops, is obvious. Whether, however, the conferences in question will proceed upon the theory that the Social Revolution will be simultaneously international. and that it will take place with the

mathematical precision implied by the

tradition, is another question. Indeed,

has certainly come down distorted. It

s hardly likely that Mark could have

expressed a view indicative of such a

Punch and Judy conception of society.

For all that, the tradition does forecast

correctly the formation of an Inter-

national Bureau, where the interna-

tional affairs of the Movement can be

attended to more soberly than it is

possible to attend to them in mob Con-

cresses. In so far, Marx's forecast

reflects the uniformity of the man's

The Edinburgh "Socialist", organ of

the British Socialist Labor Party, pub-

clearness of vision.

the tradition, as traditions generally,

lished in its September issue a witty persifiage of both the manner in which the delegations of the present International Congresses are made up, and the manner in which the International Bureau deports itself. As to the former, (the delegations) the satire efers to the fact that the British delegation greatly out-numbered the German, despite the latter's 2,000,000 votes; and graphically reproducing the spirit in which many of the delegations were made up, the British especially, the satire puts into the mouth of Hyndman of the British Social Democratic Fedration a speech illustrative of the situation. The gentleman declares to his fellow British delegates that he is "gratified at the enormous growth of Socialism in Great Britain"; 'that the enormity of the growth "was evinced by the large number of delegates": that that was "the best and most reliable test"; that some people estimate the strength of a Socialist organization by the amount and soundness of agliation it carried on, but that those who thought so "took a very narrow and provincial view of things"; and that the thing to do was to strive and send ever more delegates to the International Congresses. As to the latter, (the International Bureau) the satire gets up the following resolution in the name of the said huge British delegation as the climax of their deliberations: "Resolved. That the class struggle does and shall continue to exist until notified to the contrary by the officials of the International Bureau." I may here also add the opinion of Mrs. Corinne S. Brown of the "Socialist", or "Social Democratic" delegation, whom I quoted once before. Writing from Amsterdam to the Milwaukee "Social Democratic Herald" the lady said: "Every thing seems to be settled by the Bureau,

nothing by the convention,"-all of

which correctly reflects two facts: the

loose, picnic spirit in which the Con-

gresses are made up, as a whole, and

[Rather than try to give a condensed | In fact the latter is the inevitable con sequence of the former.

Marx must have foreseen the social or picnic character of the Congresses. He must also have realized the impossibility of remedying the evil, in so far as it is an evil. Difficult to conceive is any scheme of "basis of representation" that would impart to the delegations another, a soberer character. Moreover, even if such a scheme were conceived and enforced, its contemplated purpose would suffer ship wreck upon the rock of the unavoidable Babel of languages. There is but one way out+a working Bureau. Thus arose since the Paris Congress of 1900 the International Socialist Bureau called for short International Bureau, consisting of two representatives of each nationality that chooses to enroll it-

I have not yet heard a criticism of the International Bureau that is not correct. It is, on the morrow, inconsistent with its own precedents of the previous day; it now decides a case one way, then another: It is hasty; it is childish; it is arbitrary, An illustration of these facts was furnished in my report to the Australian and the Canadian Socialist Labor Party; another, and if possible, stronger illustration will appear in the subsequent article "The British S. L. P." The satire quoted above from the Edinburgh "Socialist" is felicitous: the Bureau's present attitude is just one to warrant the loke that it could notify the class struggle that the latter was abrogated. The International Bureau is all that and yet it is eminently necessary and eminently useful. All its defects, and they are numerous, are inevitable; but they are inevitable only at this, the Bureau's unripe age. Born of the need for order and of the purpose to solidify the international movement through channel of rapid intercommunication, the International Bureau may be safely expected to gradually cast off the slough of the defects of its youth, and get itself into proper working order. This consummation is all the more certain seeing that the Buréau consists of the elite of the Movement.

The Administration's projected anti-trust prosecution promises to be as lively, and as futile, as the Rooseveltian anti-trust campaign of some two years ago. What a "strenuous" blow and bluster was created then! What direful disaster was to befall the trusts then! "Publicity" was wanted. Given that, and death would mark the scene. "Publicity" was enacted into the law of the land, but the trusts suffered not. They continued on their destined way, inflating here, consolidating there, and transgressing the laws intended to restrain and curb them elsewhere This will be the case again. The administration's anti-trust crusade will deprive the "trust busters"of their thunder, but it will not hurt the trusts They thrive during such "prosecu-

Mrs. Florence Kelley, addressing the Women's Conference of the Ethical Soclety, on "The Condition of the Women Wage Workers in Factories and Shops

"I have made a study of the condition of girls working in white goods mills and find that those running machines that make 4,400 stitches a minute last about six months after they have acquired skill in their trades Then their eyes give out or their nerves are so shattered that they suffer from nervous collapse or tuberculosis and other diseases."

This exhaustion of nervous and physical energy, is also characteristic of the male machine wage worker. He lasts somewhat longer, but in the end the pace becomes too much for even

The declaration of President Parry that the "open shop" increases output 25 to 50 per cent is incomplete. He should also tell how much it increases the death rate, as in these days of intensified labor and high death rates among wages workers, it is hard to conceive of such a big difference in output without a corresponding big difference in the number of working class deaths. When that is done, if may appear that President Parry's open shop is closely related to the open grave. Parry's claim that: 1,000 open shops

vere established during the past year overlooks the depression prevailing during that time. This made labor conditions had and the abolition of the clesed shop easy. A year from now labor conciltions may swing to the other end of the pendulum. Then will come the true test of the open shop Then, as before the depression, the closed shop is likely to supersede it. The press rejoices in the re-election

of Gompers. They see in it "a rebuke to Socialism". The editorial tribe will be surprised to learn some day that what Gompers is rebuking is not Socialism, but a despicable, cowardly caricature of it. Their elation will then give way to fear. The thugs who do the strike-break

ing for the capitalists who are interested in the simple life, no doubt are duly impressed with the simplicity of their method of settling industrial



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA THAN.

Brother Jonathan-Uncle Sam, I wish to have a heart-to-heart talk with you Uncle Sam-It shall be heart-to-heart! B. J .- About the Trades Union Ques-

U. S .- A big question! B. J.-You are a Socialist Labor Party man; I know where you stand on that

question.

U. S.-None can mistake us. B. J.-And I'm a Socialist Party man

-you know where we stand on that. U. S.-No, I don't! Some of you stand one where; others of you stand else-

where. B. J. (embarrassed)-There's a good deal in that-and that's why I wanted

a heart-to-heart talk with you, U. S .- You're having it.

B. J .- Is not capital concentrating? U. S .- It is!

B. J .- And the more it does, aren's the chances of a Union to resist capitalist encroachments slimmer and slimmer?

U. S .- So they are. B. J .- And the Trust stage of concentration is bound to come?

U. S.-It is. B. J .- And then the Union's chances of resistance will be gone, would they

U. S .- In that ultimate event, they would.

B. J. (in great glee)-Now, that's why say-to hell with the Union! There's no use bothering with them! They're going to smash anyhow! Let 'em go! What's the sense in either joining or fighting 'em! Let's turn our backs on 'em, and give all our time to the political movement. Let's save ourselves the annoyance of all these union wranglest Let's-let's-

U. B .- Not so fast!

B. J.-Ain't I right?

U. S .- You're wrong! B. J.-Notwithstanding you admitted

the inevitableness of the Trust stage?

U. S.-Is it a shouting match you wanted, or a heart-to-heart talk?

R J. (cooling down)-A heart-to-

heart talk. U. S .- Very well! Then keep cool!

With what element do you expect to man your "political movement," with pulpitless parsons, briefless barristers,

patientless physicians, jobless wind-jammers, or with workingmen? B. J .- With workingman,

U. S .- Good! Stick a pin there. Now, then, to another line of the inquiry. The Trust stage is much advanced, but would you admit or would you deny that the Trust stage has not yet reached perfection !.

B. J .- I admit it has not.

U. S .- And even gigantic corporations are still struggling with competition? B. J .- They are.

U. S .- And minor concerns, of course?

B. J.-Of course, U. S .- And, if let alone, this state of

R J (startled)-F-i-f-t-v--! U. S .- Will you accept forty?

things may last fifty years longer?

B. J.-I can't think it could last that!

U. S .- Well, thirty?

B. J. (incredulously) - Sooner that!

U. S .- Will you accept twenty-five?

B. J .- No; I cannot! U. S.-Will you accept ten years?

R J-Ven: ten I'll accent. U. S.-Safe, then, to argue from the

premises that there will be considerable competition for the next ten years? B. J.-Yes. U. S .- From that it follows that for

the next ten years the union will enjoy some chances in the struggle with the capitalists-

B. J.-Yes, some; but declining chances.

U. S .- Thank you for saying "declining chances:" that expression helps out the point I'm driving at. But let's first be clear upon one point—the unions will?

have some chance? B. J.-Yes; some chance. U. S .- But the chance will be a declin-

ing one? B. J .- Decidedly declining.

U. S.- Correct! Now, put on your thinking cap and tighten the strings, Jonathan. So long as the unions' chances are good, are dual or competing unions likely to spring up?

B. J. (scratches the back of his beset -No-I think not!

(Continued on page 6.)

CORRESPONDENCE

COMMENDATES WHO PREFER TO AFFER TO THEIR COM-N ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COM-UNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. SPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER SONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.)

To the Daily and Weekly People:aving heard much recently about how government ownership" of railroads. ne, telegraph, etc., can advance he interests of the people," let me, as an employe of the postal service, give a little light on the subject. I ant to state emphatically that the condition of employes in the post office deent is the most degrading, morally, hysically and economically; not besee the individuals will it, but the igs breed such an effect.

Take for example the carrier. Before ne can become a carrier he has a trying time as a substitute, serving from two to two and one half years as such, ut salary, making a living by filling up the regular carrier's time when the latter is sick, and receiving his pay for same; also by delivering special letwhich pay eight cents each. To this is added the nominal sum of one dollar a year, paid by the government to

meet all the legal requirements. After this experience, the substitute may be added to the force of regular carriers. His first year yields him a salary of \$600; the second, \$800 and third, \$1,0000. This is the maximum. The hours of duty are such as would try the strongest constitution being from to 6 a. m., until 6 or 7 p. m., only ng eight hours during that time. but through a system of swinging tours, bours are drawn over a period as described above. The working conditions or quarters are most foul and unsani tary, unfit for the use of human beings The state of affairs are such as to dull the intellect. The individual who, at some time, may have had hopes of iming his future in some other occuon, finds but little opportunity to evelop such ambitions. There is very little time for sport or pleasure seeking Considering the uniform, cap or hat. to be bought from the meagre pay, also the cost of living under present conditions, the number of years before receiving the maximum salary, etc., and cialist's contention that "the price of labor is determined by the imt necessary for its subsistence,'

sion bill has been under dis that the case looks hopeless, also the acrease of salary bill, on which the false ers in the organization (Letter Carriers' Association), manage to mislead the rank and file. In this branch of the ostal service there is no promotion hatever the ability.

The clerks are in a decidedly worse sition, they receiving their promosecording to political influence or amiliation. There is a merit system, un r which employes enter the service. But once entering, other means are essary to improve one's position and is the means of securing the table and best financial posins. The eight hour law is not establabed. They receive \$600 on entering as regular clerk, having also to sub te, but only for a few months. No ed time when promotion occurs. orking conditions are shocking, inunreasonable hours of day and leht and never considering the phyal impossibilities of the human sys-

There is also the transportation deand railway mail service, men perform tasks, most trying n. The work is such as to ire quite an intelligent man to perthe remuneration insignificant. are both governed by the same and regulations as the clerical de-

ould state here that almost every t new rules are printed by the servas conditions require, and it be-es employes to keep familiar with published rules.

conditions of affairs here por yed is by no means that desired by le workingman, and by Soespecially. "Government" ownnder capitalism is not collec-erahip under Socialism, which ent of, for and by pie, and not like the present one government of, for and by the capnost social evils, including "gov-ent ownership," will be found. One Who Knows

New York, Nov. 10.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE WITH NOTHING TO REGRET IN THE

To the Daily and Weekly People: many times have the ears of the on are too narrow, too antago everything, nothing can be as ch as your sarry

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP." | form of the Democratic party has reecived its death blow; progressive capitalism has triumphed far beyond its expectations; the Social Democratic party has polled a big vote, though falling short of its votaries forecasts; the S. L. P. refuses to be "dead."

The big vote of the Debsites shows that a large mass of discontent exists in the United States to-day (only a deluded Debsite would tickle himself with the fancy that it was a class conscious vote), and the question for us to consider is how is that mass to be moulded into a revolutionary form. Is it by means of the Debs party? In answer to this query let us take a look at Massachusetts. Everyone knows that in this State several members of the Social Democracy held office and all in all it was, in the opinion of the Debsites, the bright jewel in their "crown of thorns." In the tidal wave of capitalism how has "the bright jewel" weathered it? It has gone down with all hands.

The reason therefore is not far to seek; they have had an organization whose broadness none can imagine and whose glad hand welcomed everyone were he crook or fakir. The actions of the members elected to office were not discernable from that orthodox humbug, the "friend of labor." Judging from these facts is it any wonder that their "votes" stampeded, when someone cries, "Let's get something now?"

What happened in Massachusetts will happen, more or less, sooner or later, throughout the stamping grounds of the Debsites. All the more necessary, consequently, is it that the members of the Socialist Labor Party should recognize the absolute necessity of building up the organization, carrying on an unceasing propaganda, spreading the literature of the Party and securing as many readers of the People as hard persistent effort can accomplish:

Yes, the Socialist Labor Party is "narrow," far too narrow for people with patent nostrums for the cure of the wage slave's body politic; too narrow for crooks and fakirs; too antagonistic to self-seeking deluders of our class; too antagonistic to worn out ideas, realizing that nothing can or will be accomplished until our class is educated to a conscious ness of their class interests, which latter must be done by a "narrow," tolerant" organization, such as the So-cialist Labor Party and not by a broad gladhandism such as the Debsite fellow-

The Socialist Labor Party looks forward to the future, having nothing to re-Fraternally, gret in the past.

James M. Reed. Toronto, Canada, Nov. 28.

FACING THE MUSIC LIKE MEN To the Daily and Weekly People Despite the fact that we have no or ganization in Manchester, Conn., we received ten votes, and as I view the situation, it seems to me that the line or point is reached where the working conscious or otherwise, divides into two camps: A capitalist camp on the one hand and a labor camp or the other. Therefore I fully agree with "S. L. P." in his letter in last week's Weekly People, that "now is the time in good work and make it tell." As the classes began to divide in meagre savings, and planning what their last campaign, it is the duty of shall get and give this or that one. Socialist Labor Party man direct this division to the best of his ability. If he can't do it by speaking, let him do it by distributing literature and gathering subs for the party press, Up to now, I think we have not done much work, but it seems to me the time is here when we must strain every nerve in order to reach the hundred of thousands of workingmen who, according to returns, do not see clear mough to vote for their own interests by voting for the Socialist Labor Party. but voted for any freak party outside the roughshod plutocratic Republican party. Therefore, Comrades, if we have pledged our energy to the Socialist Labor Party and working class emancipa-tion, we must face the music like men. G. Reichenback. Rockville, Conn., Nov. 28.

POVERTY IN DENVER To the Daily and Weekly People: The Denver Post, is giving away with each ten cent ad in the Sunday issue of its publication, a fifteen cents box of Pilisbury's Vitos (Where does the mid-He class come in), and then brage of the large number of ads displayed in its columns. The News is giving away to each subscriber to their paper a phonograph. I notice that large crowds of unemployed are blocking the sidewalks in front of the numerous employment offices, jostling each other to be the first one to get a glimpse of

I am working in a cigar store four hours a day. One day last week as l ent to relieve the proprietor for lunch di, about a half a ton remaining stride, which was not taken in, the an who had the job having gone to

eat. Well in three quarters of an hour fully five men came in to apply for the job of taking in the coal.

Last but not least, I am collectin for a certain party, and one incident worthy of mention. There is a family the father is a carpenter and a good mechanic. The man had employment, but is now laid off. He has been unable to obtain any other employment. The mother is very angious to give her children a good edu cation, but she has been compelled to take her daughter and son from the school room. She found the daughter job for \$3 a week, the boy is not very strong, and has been less fortunate. Well, to make a long story short, last week when the girl brought the \$3 home, her soles were worn through so that her foot was bare, and she went, because the mother was unable to get her shoes, requiring all the money to live on during the following week. The father has left town and gone to Salida, to get work. It is about a week since he left, but she has neard nothing from him.

CAPITALIST 'INCENTIVE'.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 24.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-One of the particular hopby horses which the opponents of Socialism are very found of riding, is that under Socialism the incentive to all inventions and progress will be eliminated. To this particular point they cling with the tenacity of a monkey hanging on a tree.

The inclosed clipping from "New Ideas" is submitted to the perusal of the above mentioned people

A. Orange.

(Enclosure.)

The "Vision-box" which J. B. Fowler of Portland, Ore, is said to have in vented as an attachment to the tele will" probably never have a phone career of usefulness for reason that the inventor is so jealous of the instrument that he has destroyed it. The secret of the machine has been guarded carefully and although a few persons have seen it in operation, the method by which the results are accomplished are known only to the inventor. His motive in destroying the apparatus was his fear that the invention would e stolen from him. He said in explanation of his conduct that, some years ago he perfected an invention for an entirely different purpose and had it stored in a trunk in his room. An equaintance who had learned some thing of the device secured admission to the room and breaking open the trunk stole the device, which he subsequently sold for \$60,000.

Some mention of the apparatus has previously appeared in "New Ideas" ind a photograph of attachment appeared in a recent issue of the Port land Oregonian. It consists of a large lens encircled by a protective frame and placed just below the transmitte of the telephone. It is claimed that the picture of the person at the other end of the line with whom the conversation is being conducted can be seen perfectly. At a recent demon-stration of the device the inventor's sister took her place at one end of the telephone circult in one room and the persons in another room at the other end of the line could see her plainly and as she spoke her lips were seen

THE DAILY PEOPLE CHRISTMAS · FUND.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Christmas is soon at hand. But a few weeks more and the time will once more come when it is customary to remember our dear ones and distribute among them tokens of our love and respect Perhaps you are already counting your meagre savings, and planning what you

Before it is too late I want to call your attention to the fact that The People is and should be counted among your friends and dear ones. In the facof great difficulties, it has fought YOUR battle for you throughout the year and you should not forget it now, but place it upon your list of those whom you will remember at Christmas time. Do not hesitate because you can give but little. We are not all situated equally; some can give more than others. However, every little helps and is most welcome I have to-day contributed my little

mite (\$1.00), to start the ball a rolling and it is now up to you to make that gift as large as possible. Don't wait to the last, send it in at once, for the faster the gift grows the more it will arouse those who at first might hesitate. Now, all together for a rattling big Christmas gift for our struggling press-the People.

Fraternally, Frank Janke. Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 29.

DEMAND FOR S. L. P. To the Daily and Weekly People:

The official count of vote, as issued by the Secretary of the Commonwealth gives us 2,211 votes for Corregan. This is real good and shows that there is a demand for a party like the S. L P. in this State. The thing to be done now is to spread the party literature throughout the State.

Silas Hinkel. Reading, Pa., Nov. 27.

If you receive a sample copy of this spar it is an invitation to subscribe.

ARE WE AT BULGARIA OR

The flash-light on Enrico Ferri and Bulgaria is a searchlight as well, inasmuch as it throws an unlooked for light along the path upon which we ourselves are moving onward-a light for which I, for one, have been looking for

Having lad an excellent opportunity during the last year to observe the Par ty in several States, certain conclusions have forced themselves to my mind, and became stronger as the months passed by and new evidence piled up. That the Kangaroo split was inevi-

table no S. L. P. man will to-day dispute; that it took vigor, bravery and moral backbone to challenge the brigade of labor leaders, and brand as capitalist institutions all that had formerly been considered and honored as the labor movement is unquestionable; that it took revolutionary clearness and foresight to brush aside opportunism can not fail in time to be admitted. The time has long since passed for discussing whether the one or the other is the thing to do; the thing is done, and for five years we have been grinding down and polishing up, so to speak, so that the Socialist Labor Party now presents well-defined policy. Throughout the land, and to all concerned, to the shrewd and clear-sighted politicians of the Hanna type, to the labor leaders of the Gompers type, the biggest and smallest Kangaroo, and, moreover, to the mass of the workers who have heard the Socialist Labor Party speak-to all of these the Socialist Labor Party stands for several cardinal and clearly understood truths: First, that the Socialist Labor Party has nothing in common with the capitalist class and its parties, and that it neither will, nor can, compromise an inch. Second, that it considers the modern labor leaders, agents of the capitalist class, and the A. F. of L., and its kindred organizations, capitalist institutions. Third, that to it, there exists only one economic labor union-the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Fourth, that it cares not for a single vote behind which there stands not a clear-sighted, intelli gent and class conscious proletarian. Fifth, that it scorns opportunism, and the visionary notion that society can be reformed behind its back.

These, as said, are now cardinal points faith of the Socialist Labor Party They are written in red letters over the portal of our temple, so to speak, and the whole world has a chance to know them. They are the fundamental principles of our revolutionary tactics, and if it had been necessary to split the party into a thousand fragments, and grind down to the smallest atom in order to get the least particle of such clear crystal, it would have had to be done. He who can not accept these truths, we scorn to call a Socialist, a comrade.

At this state, it ought to be plain to the observer, that the Socialist Labor Party is entering upon a new status of development, when policy, tactics, judgment, or whatever you may call it, are as necessary as force of character, bravery and backbone. It is at this stage that the danger is threatening, as perceived by Enrico Ferri, of persons becoming extreme, one-sided, and even petrified in their views. To give some concrete illustrations: I have met comrades who take the position that, in order for the Socialist Labor Party to remain "clear," year, or once every two years, or once in a while at least; and there are others inclined to think one utopian and a little sentimental who will declare that the Socialist Labor Party splitting period is passed, and that the building-up period must be on hand if the Party is to fulfill the historic mission for which it has been inaugurated. Again, some comrades, if the discussion has led upon the struggle of the proletarians in the "Socialist" party, and we have held that there is in that party hundreds of young men and women giving their time, strength and mind to the movement, honestly desirous of Socialism, and that these belong to us and must come, perhaps singly, maybe also in numbers, s rather pathetic smile will spread or their faces, and they will say: "I hope not; I hope not, we have had enough of Kangaroos, and don't want them."

Certain points in this connection should be clearly understood. These people are not Kangaroos in the same sense that those were who jumped out of the Party in 1899 or later. They are Kangs only by association, by adoption, as it were, by adherence to the same cause. In feeling they are Socialists, and in experience, are now passing through the stage the Party did from ten to five years ago, with this difference only: that the S. L. P. had to hew its own way, but for late comers it is already a broad path which it is our duty to point out to them. Efforts are everywhere made to make them readers of The People. Its columns have been thrown open to their protests against corruption

and muddleheadedness in their party. Individuals have come into the Socialist Labor Party and some ex-Kangs acknowledging themselves deluded have returned to the Party the wiser for their experience.

While it is absolutely out of the question that there can be any flirting, association, or compromise with the Social Democratic Party, there certainly ought to be policy, tactics, or something of that sort by which we can attract to us what absolutely belongs to us, whether inside or outside the S. D. P. Again, it should be realized that the Socialist Labor Party of 1904 is not the Socialist Labor Party of 1894. The principles of the Party were then in process of formation, and anybody who had a general quarrel with anything in society was attracted to the Socialist Labor Party. To-day these principles are cardinal points of faith, echoed broadly throughout the land, and he who has not mastered them will steer clear of us.

There is to-day, then, instead of be ing a danger in numbers, an absolute strength in them, as numbers from now on necessarily mean CLEAR NUMBERS, and when inspired with one mind, the larger the number the stronger the mass. The Kangaroo danger is vanished from our horizon, for Kangarooism and S. L. P.ism once having separated repel each other as the positive and negative poles of a magnet. It behooves us, of course, to be awake, and more so, as the movement grows stronger, that no lieutenants of the capitalist class get in and side-track the movement. But offer all, the greatest danger to our movement lies in not being able to reach the working class and put the question to them in such a manner that they can understand our position, hence, become thoroughly class-conscious, because it is not the class-conscious Socialist Labor Party man, but the "halfbaked" "Socialist" that falls prey to these lieutenants.

It is the duty of every Socialist Labor Party man to study the composition of the working class, and so conduct himself in all measures as to win its confidence and attract the sound judgment of the sounder elements. /It is the duty of every Socialist Labor Party man to do all in his power to spread the Party's press and literature; in other words, to be an educational factor. Moreover, the Socialist Labor Party man must lay aside all petty personalities. It is the working people who the Socialist Labor Party must gather In its folds-the working people with all their virtues and also with their faults. It is the working people, good, bad, and indifferent who we must assimilate into one solid mass, with but one mind upon the economic and political issues of the day.

That there is a tendency in our Party to run "De Leonism" into the ground is a fact that more than one of our members have noticed. "De Leonism," or S. L. P.ism, rather, does not consist in calling freak, crook, fakir, ignoramus or "intellectual" any member of the working class, or other classes for that matter, who happens to hold a different opinion on some things from ourselves; but, on the other hand, it consists in PROVING TO BE FREAKS CROOKS. FAKIRS AND IGNORAMUSES those, of no mater what class or denomination, who attempt to lead, direct, or speak for labor, and either know nothing about its condition or are openly or concealedly the servants of the capitalist class.

Comrades, the Socialist Labor Party has entered upon a different stage of evolution from that which it occupied five to ten years ago. Let us recognize it, and, of all things, let us evolve with the Party.

Lowell says:

"New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth; They must upward still, and onward, Who would keep abreast with Truth."

It would be as stupid now to "stay in Bulgaria" as it would have been dangerous to "go to Italy" before our Olive M. Johnson. Oakland, Cal., Nov. 13.

ALWAYS RIGHT ON THE TRADES UNION. To the Daily and Weekly People Enclosed find money order, for which

continue sending the Weekly People for one year. Its position on the trades union has always been right. Canton, O., Nov. 28. BACK NUMBERS WANTED.

Comrade Miller would like to get posession of the following issues of the Weekly People: November 8, 15, 22, and 28, year of 1902. He will pay a reasonable price for said copies. Address, C. Haselgrove, 20 East Front

street, Newport, Ky.

Section Cincinnati.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

LETTER-BOX TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONY-MOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.)

others, we say to you-send in matter. The best will be done here that is possible. But don't spoil the gift by demanding personal explanations. The paper is small, smaller still the force to man it, and huge the volume of commun-

A. S., PITTSBURGH, PA.-First-The gentleman is a wise man in his generation. The addition of the provisa "if there is any profit" to the statement that the Volkszeitung Corporation and Wayland "return all profits to their party for agitational and other purposes" s a cautious act. If the proviso were not put in, the falseness of the statement could be readily exposed. All one would have to do is to demand a report of such surrendered profits. Of course, there is none. The two concerns have no profits to give to agitation. Their own maws are too fathomless for anything to fall outside.

Second-The price of "Der Arbeiter" for six months is twenty-five cents.

E. L. B., DETROIT, MICH.-If you have the means to procure it and the time to read it. Mommsen's is the best history of Rome. But even with him you will need Lews H. Morgan's "Ancient Society" as a corrective. Mommsen falls into frequent errors on the tribal origin of Rome. If you have no means or time for all that, Plutarch's lives may do. His lives of Romans constitute a pretty good history on Rome.

A. L. W., BOSTON, MASS .- Such charges against "3.50" should come at first, not at second hand.

P. G. C., OSWEGO, N. Y .- Send on he matter. D. L. NEW YORK-It is not so easy

to explain the difference between the British Independent Labor Party and the British Social Democratic Federation. These two points of distinction may, however, be mentioned:

The I. L. P. is uniformally "broad" the S. D. F. is "broad" and "narrow" by fits.

The I. L. P. applies its broadness to its organization and consistenly allows its members the right of free speech; the S. D. F. applies only its "narrowness" to its organization: it exercises the right of heresy hunting. It expels whoever criticises it in other Socialist papers. That was the straw that broke the camel's back and started the British S. L. P.

H. S. A., CHICAGO, ILL.-That's news! Where does Mark allow room for the conclusion that he was a single taxer? There is plenty of evidence, pointed and conclusive, of Marx's holding to the nationalization of land (natural opportunities) as well as of capital (social opportunities)-but of single taxism? We never saw it! Hitherto, even the worst enemies of Marx never questioned the soundness of his economic logic. Marx's reputation for economic logic would stand on shaky legs if it could be shown that he held any such hairbrained notion as that the single tax would "free the land."

D. A., PHILADELPHIA, PA.-In some States the S. L. P. vote went up; in others it went down. Official returns are not yet in from all parts. In Penn-

sylvania the vote seems to have gone up. A. S., PASCOAG, R. I .- The question has been forestalled. A full account of Masaniello appeared in the Sunday People. It was crowded out of the last Weekly by more pressing articles. It will appear in the next Weekly.

J. B., NEW YORK-The exact popular vote cast at the late election has not yet been officially announced. Shall be published when ascertained.

D. C. W., BALTIMORE, MD.-Our understanding of the case is that the Pullman and the Chicago stockyard Unions are A. L. U.

F. D. WORCESTER, MASS .- The point is covered by the S. L. P. Resolution on Trades Unionism. "Politics" is the name that the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class give to Socialist economics. Preach capitalist economics, and they will laud you. Preach Socialist economics and they will raise the howl that you are "introducing politics into the Union," and that you are a "Union smasher."

F. L. SAN ANTONIO, TEX.-All that the S. L. P. delegate saw of Rosa Luxemburg at Amsterdam has appeared in the "Flash Lights." Her reputation in the bourgeois press of Germany for an "uncompromising revolutionist in petticoats" is probably justified. We have not notes enough on her for a separate "Flash Light" article. Pamphlets received.

L. K., PHILADELPHIA, PA.-First -In many papers Turati and his wing are referred to as standing outside of the Italian Socialist movement. In other papers they are referred to as the reform wing of a body of which Ferri is the

A. G. B., DETROIT, MICH.-As to moderator, or centrist. At any rate the Turati wing did not appear at Amster-

> Second-Germany has passed the first disruptive stage. Whether a second disruptive stage is in store for it depends upon circumstances.

> Third-Whether a "harmony stage," once reached, "nothing but harmony is in store for that movement" depends. In a Germany, for instance, where a clip and clear Socialist party, such as France and America have, is out of question, a second disruptive stage is quite within the range of possibility. There the disruption would result from the Socialists refusing to deal with bourgeois parties. There, accordingly, the disruption would proceed from the improved conditions that would enable the bourgeois radicals to go it alone, and inversely would spur the Socialists to square their actions with their words. But take America. It started with the "harmony" stage; the "disruptive" stage followed from material conditions. The "harmony" stage is certain to return, as indicated in the "Ferri and Bulgaria" flash light. But who would venture to say that, after that, "harmony" would be perennial? He must be a bold man. A second "disruptive" stage is, we should say, certain to come. Our conviction arises from the double circumstance that the power of corruption and of political chicanery that our capitalist class is gifted with is great: it will set up a new "Socialist" party to split the then united one. The second circumstance from which our conviction of a future "disruptive" stage flows is that the present S. P. or S. D. P. has set the example and established a precedent. It set up a new "Socialist" party despite the existence of a former one; it set up false slogans of "broadness," "heresy-hunting," etc.; and it set the deplorable example of turning itself into a "house of refuge" for unquestionably tainted men whom the S. L. P. cast off-all of which scenes and slogans will be repeated in the American Movement, including the claim that "the best men have left the party." No. the stage of "harmony" does not mean continued harmony. We are not aware that any violence is done to scientific terminology by the terminology used in that "flashlight."

A. C. F., NEW HAVEN, CT.-Shall take the hint.

I. M. R., TORONTO, CANADA-You do not state facts enough to form an opinion. Does the organization, in its statutes, provide for cases of dereliction in dues? If it does, such provisions determine the case. If it does not, then the resignation of a member in arrears is wholly within the organization's province to either accept or refuse.

A. G. D. SEATTLE, WASH .- First That course of reading is good. The literature advertised in these columns, if read through, will afford a liberal education on economics, sociology and history. Read them all.

Second-The "Flash-Lights" are to be published in book form, together with all the documents they, refer to. "The Irrepressible Class Conflict in Colorado. ditto

Third-The Editor of The People authorizes the answer that the wisdom of a certain Spanish expression would. in his opinion, stand in the way of any such proposal. When in Spanish the incongruousness of an idea is to be pointed out, one says that such a thing would be "like clapping spurs on a Saint." Inversely, and for that reason, the Editor of The People holds that the clapping of the name of Saint to a man who has spurs on would be an incongruity. Hence he disapproves of the "Saint Daniel" proposal. It is incongruous.

F. R., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.-Now to your second question:

If we could reach the moon with our hands, or carry water in a sieve, or fish for whales in a tub-what would happen? Tell us that, and we will answer your question: "What will happen if the workers were organized into a class Union, and through assessments established clothing factories, lodging houses and farms upon which the unemployed could work, receiveing in payment the product of their labor which would go into a general fund, from which they could work, receiving in payment the dividually produced of any product of their labor, but no money?" Answer us, and we shall answer you.

But if you allow us to break your question in two, leaving only the first part: "What will happen if the workers were organized into a class Union?" then we are ready to answer you now, What would happen is that the capitalist system would almost instantaneously melt away like wax before the broiling sun, and the workers would not need to bother about the unemployed. The Socialist Republic would rise upon the heels

(Continued on page 6.)

NEW IERSEY

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reads street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.) Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

THE TOUR OF COMRADE FRANK A

BOHN. On November 20 began the trans-

continental tour of Comrade Frank A. Bohn. The comrade has put in one week's work in Kentucky, after which he will proceeds to Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, and then return East. When first conceived, the tour was undertaken largely as a means to get Comrade Bohn to California, the S. L. P. State Executive Committee of that State having engaged the comrade for a three months' agitation and organ ization tour there. But that aspect of the matter vanished completely when the result of the late election became knewn. A situation atterly different from what we had before, confronts us today. The "safe and safe" Democracy has been smashed at the polls. Ne plus ultra capitalism has been placed in the saddle in a manner that must cause secret fear in the hearts of its more far seeing representatives, it being more than they probably bargained for, As a result, the lines of the class struggle will soon become more plainly visible in our political life than ever before. During such times men will learn more in a month than they would otherwise learn in a year. Their minds will be open. Therefore, now is the time for the Socialist Labor Party to do its utmost to agitate, educate and organize. The tour of Comrade Bohn appeared desirable when first mentioned Lopked at in the light of the present situation, it has become imperative.

To make possible the uninterrupted success of this tour, the National Executive Committee, who have assumed full responsibility for the work, financially and otherwise, must be supported. We therefore call upon all members and friends of the Socialist Labor Party to contribute to a fund to sustain the work now undertaken, said fund to be known as the "General Agitation Fund" ader which head all contributions will he publicly acknowledged. Let those who can give send their contribution, but wherever possible instead of making one contribution and then be done with, let those who ardently desire to further this work pledge a small weekly contribution in an amount in keeping with their means and thus insure a steady income. Should the response to this call warrant it, other organizers will be put on the road as fast as means permit.

Public acknowledgements of the amounts received will be made once a week in the Sunday People and will then appear in the subsequent issue of the

Weekly People. Trusting that this will meet with the response the situation demands, we Fraternally yours,

The National Executive Committe, So cialist Labor Party, Henry Kuhn, Sec-

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

This fund has been created to sustain work of Comrade Frank Bohn, now engaged in making a transcontinental tour. During the past week the following amounts have been received: John Sweeney, Boston, Mass. ... \$ 1.00 Kentucky S. E. C., per Bohn 3.00

Twenty-third Assembly District, New York ction Paducah, Ky., per Bohn . Eugene" Fischer, New York

Previously acknowledged \$29.00 Grand total \$12.00

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

Owing to lack of space the General Vote on the six questions referred by falist Labor Party to referendum vote me been omitted from this issue. It will be published next week.

SECTION PASSAIC COUNTY

The next regular meeting takes place day, December 13. Every memper of Section should be in atten as matters of importance will be atsied to, as well as voting on change of meeting night.

John C. Butterworth, Ovg.

An Old and Well-Tried Reme PECT SUCCESS. IT ROOTERS IN NO. 116 GUMM, ALLAYS AN PAIN OLIC. and is the best remosty for its by Drussman in grapy part

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND. Received during week ending with Saturday, December 3, the following

Belgium\$

Çalifornia S. E. C., t|2 on list 8, San Francisco List 473, Sheboygan, Wis. New York County Committee, a|c lists Section Milwaukee, Wis., bal-

ance on lists New York S. E. C., 1|3 on Albany lists New York S. E. C., 1|3 a|c Kings County lists Ohio S. E. C., list 345, Cincin-

nati Total \$ 23.24 Previously acknowledged ... \$1,116.17

Grand total \$1,139.41 Note:-During the last week seturns of lists have come in somewhat better, but there are still quite a number of organizations, State committees as well as sections, that have not been heard from at all, not to mention members at large who received lists and have not been heard from. Every list that has been sent out must be accounted for, no matter whether collections were

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C. A regular meeting of the State Committee was held on November 28, with Durner in the shair. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications:-From Scranton sending list 379 and money order for \$4.34; reporting Dreher not a member; also reporting that agitation will be carried on for S. T. & L. A. during winter. From Erie, reporting vote in last election, returning campaign subscription list, and stating three members joined Press Security League. From Reading, returning campaign list, and sending copies of Wisconsin S. D. P. platform as material for our speakers. From Harrisburg, received certified copy of pre-emption paper, and bill of additional \$1 to pay for certificate; same ordered paid.

The secretary presented the official count of vote in State, which is as fol-

Roosevelt, 840,949; Parker, 335,430; Swallow, 33,717; Debs, 21,863; Corregan,

Judge of Supreme Court :- Republican, 737,978; Democrat, 306,265; Prohibition, 30,528; Socialist (Baçon), 16, 536; Socialist Labor (Grant), 2,226.

The State secretary was instructed to send out call for nominations for member to represent this State on National Executive Committee, nominations to close December 12, 1904.

It was decided to send a circular to sections and members-at-large reporting work in last campaign, the situation at present, and giving some suggestions for agitation during this winter.

Receipts, \$5.89; expenses, \$1.00. Ermund Seidel, Recording-Secretary.

GENERAL COMMITTEE, SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LA-BOR PARTY.

A regular meeting of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party, was held on Saturday, December 3rd, at 8.30, in the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Chairman, August ad vice-chairman. Louis Kobel. Minutes of the previous meeting adopted as read. Three new delegates were seated.

Fifteen new members were elected. Acting upon a letter received from the National Executive Committee, it was decided to elect the following Auditing Committee: Paul Augustine, A. Francis, A. C. Kifin, J. T. Vaughan and A.

Under the Organizer's Report it was decided that the New York and Kings County Committees be instructed by the General Committee to organize as separate sections and apply for charters un-der the newly adopted Party Constitution, to become effective January 14.

The question of engaging a speaker for New York city was referred to the new sections to be organized

Adam Moren was nominated as the candidate of Section New York as a member of the N. E. C. from New York

A committee of three was elected to bring before the assembly districts the Weekly People subscription plan of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District.

It was decided to issue a circular letter to S. L. P. and S. D. P. enrolled voters. Adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary. SCHENECTADY LABOR LYCEUM

Meets every Sunday, 3 p. m. in Turn Hall, Albany street. Speaker for Sunday, December 11th, Prof. John L. March, of Union College. Subject: "The Spirit of the Age" DER ARBEITER

Jewish Socialist Labor Party Weekly Publication To Be Made Perman-

To the members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party.

of New York, an organization founded for the purpose of educating the Jewish workingmen and women in the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party is now publishing a weekly Jewish paper. A Socialist Labor Party organ in the Jewish language has been a much-felt 4.12 necessity since the suspension of the "Abend-Blatt", and the constant demand 1463 for genuine Socialist literature has brought about the establishment of DER ARBEITER.

> al staff of the "Abend-Blatt", with the assistance of other able writers, are a TER will be a true exponent of the prin

> The above named organization, there fore appeals to the members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party o do all in their power to spread and increase the circulation of DER ARBEI

> Due cards and stamps of various de cominations will be sent to those who are interested in the existence of DER ARBEITER and pledge themselves to

With the co-operation of those de siring to secure the existence of the paper the management will be relieved of the many burdens brought about by such an undertaking. All information bearing upon the welfare of this weekly should forwarded without delay.

Let us not forget, as members of the vorking class, that there is an educa task is difficult. On the road to progress nuny obstacles are encountered. It is the road. "Let us be up and doing." possible. The subscription price is fifty ents per year.

By order of Socialist Labor Club of New York,

Endorsed by the N. E. C.

MASSACHUSETS GENERAL COM-MITTEE.

Regular meeting General Committe secretary at Boston, Nov. 27. Comrade Englehandt, of Everett, elected chairman. Roll call showed all present, but Deans of Lynn, and Mortensen of Somerville. Minutes of the meeting of Nov. 13 read and approved. Bill of Freasurer of the committee for \$1.20

New Bedford, ordering stamps, sending From National Secretary, Henry Kuhn on the Organizer proposition. Filed

William H. Young for treasurer were ordered sent to a vote of the Sections

covered the routine work of the last two weeks, with the rempires and exuses of the period. Report accepted

will take place in the near future, and to do all in their power to make it a

Secretary ordered to prepare and put in shape the adopted state constitution, of 1905. Comrade Englehardt, requested the use of food checks, left over from the picnic of July 16. Request granted.

> 991/2 Chestnut street Lynn, Mass. Sec'y Mass. L. L. P.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTER. Sections in New York State are again urgently requested to nominate member for new N. E. C. Hold special meetings, if necessary, for the purpose. Nominations will close December 15. They will immediately be sent to general vote, FURTHER RETURNS.

S. L. P. S. D. P. Gover-Gover-Counties TOT. Bergen 119 40 Burlington 36 Atlantic 13 Camden Cape May Cumberland 29 Essex 615 Gloucester 12 Hudson 671 Hunderdon 10 Mercer 93 Middlesex Monmouth 30 Morris Ocean 4 Passaic 404 947 Salem 10 Somerset 16 Sussex o Union 194 Warren 42 1901-S. L. P., 1918; S. D. P., 3489.

OHIO.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 29 .- This city rave Corregan 280 votes.

Cincinnati, Q., Dec. 2.-Corregan and Cox polled 2,645 votes in this state. Debs, 36,125. In 1900 the S. L. P. vote was 1,688.

Hollister, O., Nov. 28 .- Out of a total of 283 votes, the S. L. P. received twenty-seven and Debs fourteen.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Ind. Nov. 28.—The State Election Board canvassed the electoral vote of Indiana to-day, and the official vote shows that the Socialist Labor polled 1,598.

- ILLIONIS

Springfield, III., Dec. 1-4,608 votes vere east for Corregan in this State. Malaney in 1900 polled 1,373. Debs reecived 69.225:

East St. Louis, Ill., Nov. 31 .- The official count shows Corregan received seventy-nine votes in this city. In 1900 we had thirty-four, and in 1806, sixteen. Every one of these votes is a nail in the coffin of capitalism.

MINNESOTA.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 20 .- St. Louis county, including this city, records 124 votes for the presidential candidates of the S. L. P. Debs got 500. Nash, the bogus Socialists' candidates for governor. received 253 votes. Anderson, S. J. P.,

TEXAS.

San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 25.-According to the capitalist press twenty-nine, votes were cast in Harris County for Corregan and Cox.

CLASS-CONSCIOUS VOTES,

Tuolumne Cal Nov 25 -Two hundred and ninety-six voters wrote th enames of ten S. L. P. electors on the ballot in Tuolumne county at the recent election.

BUFFALO SCHOOL OF SOCIALISM. All Buffalo men and women interested

in the subject of Socialism, no matter what political party they may support at present, should take notice that a school to study sound Socialist literature in a thorough and systematic manner, is inducted every Wednesday, at p. m. sharp, at the S. L. P. headquarters, room 510, Old Y. M. C. A. Building. 19 West Mohawk, corner Pearl street (top floor). The school began with the study of Karl Marx's Communist Manifesto. Every paragraph, every principle or historic event is discussed before a new paragraph is taken up. You are invited to join or at least attend a few times for trial. Bring friends along.

BUFFALO LABOR LYCEUM.

Rev. Morrell will lecture on "The Principles of the Prohibition Party", this Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Florence Parlors, 527 Main street, near Genesee street. General discussion will follow. Come and bring friends. Admission free.

IMPORTANT, SECTION MILWAUKEE.

Section Milwaukee will hold an important meeting, Saturday, December 10th, at S. L. P. headquarters. Every comrade should make it a point to be present at this meeting, as business of interest will come up. John Vierthaler.

BOSTON MIXED LOCAL ALLIANCE.

Boston Mixed Local Alliance 77, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, was reorganized on Sunday, November 13. Regular meetings occur every first Sunday of each month at 1165 Tremont street, 7.30 p. m. All members are hereby called on to take hold and make the local a success.

C. H. Burnham, Rec. Sec'y.

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& BUSINESS DEPARTMENT & NOTES

0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0

A better showing was made last week in getting subscriptions for the Weekly People. Two hundred and two were secured. That is good, but it should be much better. There are not so many other things to occupy our times as there was during the campaign. We can now go around amongst our friends and acquaintances, in the work shop and in other places, to get readers for the Weekly People. Build up a good circulation for our press during the winter months. That is one of the best things to do. Comrade William O'Brien, of Dub-

lin, Ireland, sends in a list of twenty-two yearly subscriptions. He evidently recognizes the value of the Weekly People and acts accordingly by getting readers for it. Comrade Wm. J. Oberding, of Tren-

ton, Ill., orders \$5 worth of prepaid sub. cards and writes, "The election, is over and I'll try and get a few subs. so as to keep things moving on the right lines. Every little helps." That's the proper spirit.

He writes, "Almost all subscribers renew when called upon and some of them notify me to renew before I get to see them. I think this is a good sign." So SRV WC.

The Thirty-fourth Assembly District, New York, sends in twelve; G. A. Jenning, East St. Louis, Ills., nine; A. B. McCulloch, Manchester, Va., five; Wal-

The Weekly People is growing steadily. Duncan McRae, of Winnipeg, Man., orders ten copies of the Weekly People for three months; Henry C. the same.

Following are the bundle rates: copies 1 year 25 copies 6 months Let others order a bundle and get to

work hustling for subscribers. On with the Party press.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

San Francisco orders 100 "Behind the Scenes" and 20 "Value, Price and Profit"; Roanoke, Va., 100 assorted pamphlets. Winnipeg, Can., took \$6 worth of literautre: Wilkinsburg, Pa., took 65 namphlets; and Boston, Mass. 15 "Two Pages from Roman History". 6 "Value, Price and Profit" and some cloth bound books. Comrade Dehly of Seattle bought 8 "Woman Under Socialism", 8 "The Pilgrim's Shell", and 10 pamphlets. Chicago got "Revolution and Counter Revolution", and "A Contribution to Political Economy" by Mark, and 15 "Two Pages from Roman

This is campaign time. The vigorous campaign of the Socialist Labor Party now will be more fruitful than ever before. The situation is opportune. Work with energy and dispose of all this literature. Let us work with

Make an issue of the books Christmas presents. Spread them Make the movement known. We have also received some orders for the gold Arm and Hammer pins. It is a very neat little emblem, and quite appropriate for a present.

ALLEGHENY, PA., ATTENTION. To the readers of the People of Allegheny City, Pa., and vicinity:

thinks the times auspicious, to organize a section of the Socialist Labor Party in Allegheny City and vicinity. You are, therefore invited to place vourselves in communication with him and others, to the end that we may more effectively work for our emancipation from the curse of capitalism in the manner suggested. There must be no further delay in the matter, if we wish to begin by participating in the Spring elections. Let all earnest and sincere wage workers promptly reply to this request.

CONNECTICUT, IMPORTANT.

subscription lists for the National Campaign Fund in their possession, are requested to send them at once to the undersigned, so that matter can closed. A. Gierginsky, 136 Governor Street,

If you receive a sample copy of this

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER TONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

U. S .- Do you recognize that dual, or competing unious, are a symptom of the declining chances of the union, due, in turn, to capitalist concentration, and all that is thereby implied?

B. J .- I never thought of that before -but I guess that's so!

U. S .- It is, indeed! First, kindred and existing unions begin to quarrel about "jurisdiction," and next the dual, or competing, union springs up. Now. just join the last two points together, and what do we find? We find that, so long as unions have a chance, they will exist, and in the measure that the chance declines without being wholly destroyed, the dual or competing union will spring up. Seeing that you admit ten more years of competition, but of simultancous declining chances for the union to resist capitalist encroachment, can you escape the conclusion that, the two causes co-operating, dual or competing unions will increase in number and that the "jurisdiction" fight will grow in bitterness?

B. J. (reflects with puckered brow)can not escape the conclusion. It-it is correct!

U. S .- Of course it is! We see the fact all around us! "Jurisdiction" fights galore among the old unions, and compoting unions springing up everywhere! B. J.-That's so!

U. S.-Now, Jonathan, keep the strings of your thinking cap fast. The crucial point is coming that will put the strings to the utmost test.

U. S .- Your "political movement" is to be made up of workingmen, you said? B. J .- I did.

U. S .- Do you stick to that? B. J.-I do.

B. J.-I'm ready.

U. S .- And increasing numbers of those workingmen will be either in unions that are fighting each other on the "jurisdiction" issue, or in competing unions-all of them hurling at each other the epithet of "scabs!"

B. J. thick drops of perspiration gather on B. J.'s forehead.

U. S.-Will they not? Will not in creasing numbers of workingmen be in one another's hair from opposing union camps?

B. J.-They will.

U. S .- Now answer up! And straight forward! Do you imagine that workingmen in one another's hair, acting like wild Indians on the economic field, will behave like cooing doves inside of your workingmen's political organization?

B. J/s forehead is bathed in perspiration.

U. S .- Do you, in other words, imagine that, with pandemonium reigning on the economic field, outside of your political organization, you can have, within the organization, that same element comporting themselves as if in church?

B. J. fidgets from one leg to the other, mopping his forehead.

U. S .- Do you, in short, imagine that a Avorkingmen's political organization can escape what you call "the annoyances of union wrangles" if-those annoyances affect their economic organization? B. J. looks as if he were on the point

of exploding.

U. S .- No answer? B. J. (making a supreme effort)-No! -It is nonsense!-The thing is unimaginable. No peace can reign within a workingman's political organization if war reigns without in their economic relations with one another.

"to let the Union Question go to hell," "not to bother with the unions," and "to save yourself the annoyance of all those union wrangles?"

B. J .- Gone up the flue! Smashed, by Jericho! Knocked into a cocked hat, by thunder!

U. S.—I should gently stutter! B. J. (beside himself)-But, then, everything else is up the flue along with my plan-at least until these ten years are over. There can be no lasting Socialist political organization of work-

U. S .- Now you're again going too fast. B. J.-Is such a political organization possible, without its bursting asunder?

U. S .- Yes, sir: most assuredly; and

ingmen before then!

ound to triumph, too. B. J.-How! U. 8-I thought you understood the Socialist Labor Party position on Trades

B. J .- I thought I did-but I don't What is it?

U. S. (looking up at the town clock) See there. It is near 7 o'clock, and the is Saturday evening. I have to hurry home with my pay to let my wife have some money for provisions. If you want to know more upon this burning question, meet me next Saturday again when the shop closes. In the meantime, chew apon what you learned to-day.

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month.

LETTER-BOX.

Continued from page 5.

of such a Union, and then to be "imemployed," when one could and should work, would be a symptom of a disease that will have some such name as "Anemia periculosa capitalistica." The poor fellow would be sent to a hospital for treatment.

Next question next week.

B. O. S., TARRYTOWN, N. Y .-- A man may believe that Unions are wholly uscless and will eventually vanish. It is not the S. L. P. position; but much can be said in its behalf. But the man who, like Matchett, refused to join the Union of his trade, and never could damn Unions enough, and even now damns them, such a man is a bizarre figure when he shouts "Union Smashers!" at S. L. P. men.

W. I. HARTFORD, CT.-Hate? The S. L. P. hates just one thing-the capitalist system.

H. O., LINCOLN, NEB.; W. T. A.

REVERE, MASS.; I. V. I., ALBANY. N. Y.; A. L., NEW YORK; N. D. BROOKLYN, N. Y.; I. S., PHILA-DELPHIA, PA.; F. O. U., BERLIN. GER .: T. R. BROOKLYN, N. Y. E. B. L., CHICAGO, ILL.; P. A., KAN-SAS CITY, MO.: H. E. T., NEW YORK; R. McD., SALT LAKE CITY. UTAH; S. H. P., PITTSBURG, PA.; O. T. R., DETROIT. MICH.; W. J. G., COLORADO SPRING, COLO.: O. S. COLUMBUS, O.: M. R., HOLYOKE. MASS .: P. McN., HAMILTON, O.: F. R., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; J. O'F., ABINGTON, MASS.; B. R. BUF-FALO, N. Y.; C. S., BOSTON, MASS. G. A. B., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.; C. C. P., COLUMBUS, O.—Matter received.

MISS CASTLE

Whereas, the cruel hand of destiny has entered the family of Comrade Castle and has taken for its prey his beloved daughter, thereby creating a vacancy which will be felt for a long time, and Whereas, the members of Section

its bereavement, knowing full well of the troubled waters the Proletariat must sail, therefore, be it Resolved, that Section Winona, of S. L. P., in behalf of the entire S.

L. P., expresses its sympathy with

Winona deeply feel with the family in

Conwade Castle and his bereaved famil; and be it further Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Section Winona, a copy of which be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be

sent to our national organ, the Dally and Weekly People. Again, Comrade Castle, we call to thee: Cheer up, she is better off now.

> Section Winona, Socialist Labor Party, Winona Minn.

Section Calendar

(Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements, at a nominal rate. The charge will be one dollar per line per year.)

New York County Committee-Second and fourth Saturdays, S p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan. Kings County Committee-Second and

fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, \$13 Park avenue, Brooklyn. General Committee-First Saturday in onth, at Daily New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York, at Daily

People building, 2-6 New Reads street.

Manhattan. Los Angeles, California. Section headquarters and public reading room at 2051/2 South Main street. Public educational meetings every Sunday evening. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Calif., S. L. P. hendquarters and free reading room 856 Market street Room 40. Open day and evening. All wage workers cordially invited.

Chicago, Ill., S. L. P.-Section Headquarters, 48 West Randolph street. Business meetings 2d and 4th Friday of each

Section Toronto, Can., S. L. P. meets in Room 3, Richmond Hall, Richmond street W., every second and fourth Wednesdays, Workingmen cordially

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. at 3071/2 Pine Street Room 6. Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets

every first and third Sunday of month at 356 Ontario Street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 2.30 P. M. SECTION WORCESTER

Section Worcester, Mass., meets at headquarters, 540 Main street, Room 25 the first Sunday of every month.

KATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
Henry Kuha, Secretary, 2-6 New Reads
street, New York.
BOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA
—National Secretary, P. O. Ber 286, Lendon, Ont.

. .

N. Van Kerkvoorde, Deurne, ent. Greeting:-The Socialist Labor Club

Joseph Schlossberg, David Pinski and Ch. Alexandroff, formerly on the editorisufficient guarantee that DER ARBEIciples and tacties of the Socialist Labor Party, as well as a first class literary

TER wherever possible.

make weekly or monthly contributions

tional mission to be performed. The for us, the militant Socialists, to clear Let sach obtain as many subscribers as

Henry Jager, Manager,

Mues. S. L. P., called to order by the

ccepted and ordered paid. Communications: From Lowell, on sub lists. Accepted and filed, From money for party funds etc. Flied. From Town Clerk of Brookline, notifying Berry of recount of votes cast for Governor in that town. Filed. From Cambridge, Worcester and Lawrence, filed

Secretary reported that all of the articles submitted to referendum vote of the Party had been carried, giving the vote as it appeared when tabulated, and that for Secretary and Treasurer of the committee of 1905, the several sections had sent in their nominces. Berry and Sweeney had beer nominated for secretary; Berry de-Deans, of Lynn, Young of Boston, Greenman, of Boston, Englehardt of Everett had been nominated for Treasurer: Greenman and Englehardt decline. The names of Sweeney for Secretary and Walter Deans and

that elect the General Committee. It was also voted to call upon the Sections in the State to send in their ominations for one member of the N. E. C. of 1905. Secretary's report also

The agitation and entertainment ommittee reported that they had the tickets about ready for an event that they ask the Sections and Alliances success. Report accepted as pregres-

Adjourned. Michael T. Berry

which must be in before Jan. 1, 1965. _ J. Ebert, Sec'v N. Y. S. E. C., S. L. P.

Comrade Juergens, of Canton, Ohio, sends in one new sub, and four renewals.

ter Goss, Belleville, Ill., five.

Burmester, of Schenectady, N. Y., does 5 copies 3 months \$.65 5 copies 6 months 1.80 10 copies 3 months 10 copies 6 months 10 copies 1 year 5.00 25 copies 3 months

This looks like campaign times.

History."

spirit, and our work will tell.

The undersigned is desirious, and

Geo. A. Brown, o Bartlett Street. Allegheny, Pa.

Sections of the S. L. P. still having

Hartford, Conn.

paper it is an invitation to subscribe. second, the day, third the year.